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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 17, 1996/Asadha 26, 1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Question No. 101, Shri Parasram Bhardwaj is not present.

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : Today is Prime Minister's day and he is not present in the House. Please give some information about him...*(Interruptions)*. He has to come only one day.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai North East) : Today is the Prime Minister's day. He must be present here, Where is the Prime Minister?...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : He is coming. Why are you worried?

[Translation]

It seems that you have very much affection for the hon. Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question No. 101. Shri Parasram Bhardwaj is absent.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question No. 102. Shri Shantilal Parostamdas Patel.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL (Godhra): Question No. 102...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANAT MEHTA (Surendra Nagar) : Sir, who is replying?...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, I have to answer the first Question, i.e. Question No.101...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But the Member is not present

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Member who asked the question is not present...*(Interruptions)*. He wants to know whether the Member who asked question No. 101 is not present? *(Interruptions)* Is Shri Parasram Bhardwaj present?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Sir, where is the hon. Minister? You have called the name of Shri Shantilal Patel. But who is answering the question? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Where is the hon. Minister?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, I request you to adjourn the House till the hon. Minister comes here ...*(Interruptions)*. Where is the hon.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any of you may please reply.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, the Prime Minister is absent and the Minister concerned is also absent...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am on my legs.

(Interrupiotns)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down first.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : I beg your pardon for coming late.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister has expressed his regrets. That is all.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : He must read the reply.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Agreements with Entrepreneurs

*102. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State .

(a) the number of agreements made by the Government with privavte entrepreneurs in power sector in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the power projects undertaken and completed in Gujarat during the period?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) From the time of the formulation of the private power policy of the Government of India in 1991, upto 18th February, 1995, State Governments entered into Memoranda of Understanding with, or issued Letters of Intent to, private entrepreneurs for setting up power generating stations. As on date, Government of India is monitoring 94 projects, costing more than Rs.100 crores each, that are proposed to be set up through this route. Power projects costing less than Rs. 100 crores each which do not require the approval of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are monitored by the State Governments. Further, according to information available, as on date, 23 private entrepreneurs have signed power purchase agreements with State Electricity Boards for sale of power generated by their stations.

(b) In Gujarat, the 515 MW combined cycle power plant at Hazira has been undertaken and completed by M/s. Essar Power Limited in the private sector.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of electricity in Gujarat as well as in many other parts of the country. Even new industries and farmers do not get proper supply of electricity. I, through you, would like to know form the Union Government as to how many companies which had made agreement in Eighth Five Year Plan, executed the work? I would also like to know the extent of work executed by these companies in every State and specially in Gujarat.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, six out of the 11 power projects are presently under bidding.

Shall I read them out one by one or is it enough if I confine only to the number of projects?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Sir, the first question was this: How many power projects have been completed by now and what are the pending projects, State-wise?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Essar Power Project was completed in Gujarat. They have started and commissioned. This the only project which is completed. The remaining projects are under bidding. The rest few are under the consideration of the State Government.

Sir shall I lay the list of those projects under consideration on the Table of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : No.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Jegurupadu Power Project in Andhra Pradesh is with a capacity of 216 MW and promoted by GVK; Godavari Power Project is also in Andhra Pradesh with a capacity of 208 MW, promoted by Spectrum Technology; Dabhol is a Maharashtra with a capacity of 715 MW, by Enron; Baspa HEP is in Himachal Pradesh with a capacity of 300 MW, by JP Industries; Hazira in Gujarat with a capacity of 515 MW, by Essar; Paguthan is also in Gujarat with a capacity of 655 MW, by Torrent; Maheshwar HEP is in MP with a capacity of 400 MW, by S. Kumars; Tawa HEP is also in MP with a capacity of 12 MW, by HEG; Jojobera is in Bihar with a capacity of 200 MW by Jamshedpur Power Company;

GIPCL, Baroda in Gujarat with a capacity of 160 MW; Shivpur HEP in Karnataka with a capacity of 18 MW by Bhoruka Power Company, Maniyar HEP in Kerala with a capacity of 12 MW by Carborundum Universal; Adamtilla in Assam with a capacity of 9 MW by DLF and Bansakandi is also in Assam with a capacity of 15.5 MW by DLF. So, the total Megawatt comes to 3435.

These are the Power Projects that are under consideration.

It is a project-wise statement.

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Has the Government any benchmark for the cost of production per megawatt and cost per unit? Or is it to be agreed by the States? I would like to know about it.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : So far as power projects are concerned, the cost is roughly Rs. 4 crore for one megawatt. It depends on the State to complete it. The State has to complete the negotiations about the project. They are to submit it to the CEA with PPA.

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Regarding Gujarat, is it a fact that allegations had been made that originally the Essar company had indicated very low cost and afterwards the cost was increased? Is the Government aware of it?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : After seeing all the reports from the State Governments, the CEA has cleared the Gujarat-Essar Company. First, it started with 200 MW. Later it became 250 MW. The techno-economic clearance was given by the CEA. Now, it is pending in the High Court. I think, it is *sub judice* and we shall not discuss it in Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Dabhol Project in Maharashtra is in progress or not and what is the Union Government's role in this regard?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : The Dabhol Project in Maharashtra has been cleared by the Cabinet.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have asked the hon. Minister whether the work is in progress or not?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : It is about to be commissioned.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh, at present is facing acute shortage of electricity and the major reason for it is that though the Government of UP has signed the MOU on all the projects despite that the Central Electricity authority has not cleared these projects. I, through you, would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much more time will Central Electricity Authority take in clearing all these projects?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, generally, the agreement with the CEA is made within four months. The detailed project report takes nearly three to four years. I have recently convened a meeting with the CEA. The hon. Minister of Power has given clear instructions to minimise the period.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Sir, there are seven Central Projects—Rihand-II, Unchahar-II, Dulhasti, Faridabad, Uri, Barsigsar and Jamuna Nagar - from which Delhi was to get 400 MW as its share. In spite of the fact that so many years have passed, not a single project has come through with the result Delhi had not been able to draw even one MW. All the power breakdowns, which are now taking place, are largely due to the total ineffectiveness of the Central Government to get its projects through. What have you to kindly say about it?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : In Delhi, there is no case pending at the CEA level. I think, the Government of Delhi will look after it.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : I have given you the name of the seven projects...*(Interruptions)* If you like, I can read them over again. All these projects had to be done by the Central Government. The State Government of Delhi has nothing to do with it. Delhi had only to get 400 MW as its share after paying the price for it. None of these projects has been executed.

The result is that the people of Delhi, the capital, are put to lot of inconvenience and sufference; lot of industries are suffecering losses due to the frequent breakdown. What have you to say about that? My point is, the projects have to be planned and executed by you and Delhi has to get only a share as the other States have to get their share.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, what the hon. Member is saying is, Delhi is not getting enough from the central stations. Eighty per cent of the DESU power is supplied by the Central Electricity Authority. Regarding the projects specially mentioned by the hon. Member, I will look into all the projects and let him know about them.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated that we have started the Dabhol Project but the hon. Chief Minister had stated that he had cleared Nippon Denro which was to be started in Vadodra under Vidarbha in, Maharashtra. I would like to know the current position of Nippon Denro's 500 megawat proposal to be built in Vadodra? Secondly, a very good quality of coal is found in Vidarbha coal mines which can be used by establishing a project there. Is there any other project to be awarded to coal mine?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Nippon Denro Ispat Limited is in Bhadrawati, Maharashtra. I think we have to receive the PPA from the State Government; it is not pending with the Central Government. We are to receive the PPA; they have not sent the PPA. So, it is only with the State Government now.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Where it is pending. The State Government has sent it to you.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : But, Sir, we have not received the PPA.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Prime Minister to give reply to my question. I would like to state that almost half of the total amount of Rs.4387 crore which was to be incurred on Congentrics Project of Karnataka i.e. Rs. 2090 crore is being spent on such works which have no direct relation with that project.

[English]

We agree that insurance and freight come to Rs.139 crore, turnkey fee and expenses come to Rs.214 crore, pre-operational expenses to Rs.66 crore, consultancy claims Rs.124 crore, finance expenses - I do not know what they are - come to Rs.166 crore, legal and accounting expenses come to Rs.42 crore. sponsoring and development expenses come to Rs.51 crore - I do not know the meaning of this as to who is sponsoring etc. - contingency comes to Rs. 157 crore and interest during construction is Rs.890 crore.

[Translation]

Over all 48% of the amount is being spent on such work. 22,000 crore rupees are being spent on mechanical electrical work, civil works, roads and infrastructure and 48 per cent is being spent on rest of the items many of which are meaningless.

I would like to know from the Prime Minister the details of the amount to be spent under each head while formulating the plan. If complete information is

available with him, what are the details thereof. You should clarify the same in the House. People in Karnataka and throughout the country are questioning about environment clearance. The company personnel in Bangalore are saying something else and you people have entirely different version. What I am asking for is that the Prime Minister should take this House into confidence and tell us very clearly as to where this matter stands...*(Interruptions)*

We would like that Prime Minister himself should give the reply. Not because this matter is related to Karnataka but because he has got the complete information in this regard. Though he is present here, others are replying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You expressed your views. It is not binding on the Prime Minister to reply to it. Though if he desires to do so, I have no objection whatsoever.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Fernandes has said that the cost of the Cogentrix project is about Rs.2100 crore. It is not true. So far as the other part of the question is concerned, he is a very senior Member. He knows it. I request the hon. Member to put a separate question...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)* The question covers every project in the country. How can they run away like this?...*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA): With your permission, Sir, I would like to say that the hon. Member has tried to attribute motives.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have attributed no motives, Sir. I have asked a direct question. I take strong objection to it. I have not attributed any motives. How can the Prime Minister make that statement? What motives have I attributed, please ask him...*(Interrutions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : I have understood it. Let me answer...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes, you had your say. Please listen to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You please ask him, what motives have I attributed. He has to withdraw that statement. I have attributed no motives.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : I can also shout. I can shout better.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : Sir, the Minister has given a break-up. The Cogentrix Project has not yet been cleared by the Central Government. The PPA is at the level of the State Government, which is the Karnataka Electricity Board. So far as this power purchase agreement and its other aspects are concerned, the State Government has to finally take a decision. The Central Electricity Authority will then examine the whole issue and only then will it come before the Central Government. At this stage I am not in a position to say as to what are the items that they have agreed to the ultimately what the Central Government is going to agree while giving the counter guarantee agreement. At this stage, I cannot spell out the details.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is an important question and it has already taken twenty minutes. Therefore, I am allowing only one more supplementary. Later on, you may take it up for half-an-hour discussion.

[English]

SHRI. H.D. DEVE GOWDA : May I make a submission, Sir? I myself appeal to the Chair that so far as the power sector and the power policy are concerned, this is an important question. In the last five years we have not been able to produce even a single megawatt of power. This is the situation that we are facing. My colleague Minister has said that about 14 projects have been cleared in various States. He has given the break-up; in Andhra Pradesh, two projects have been cleared, one project each has been cleared in Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh and two projects have been cleared in Gujarat...*(Interruptions)* Please hear me. I have the list of 14 projects which have been cleared and they are at various stages of progress. When they will be completed, we will be able to produce about 3,435 MW of electricity. At this stage, I am unable to say as to when they will be completed because there are a number of problems.

Two fast track projects have been cleared. One was cleared just about a week back, that was Enron. The other one is in Orissa and that also the Orissa Government is re-examining. It has been started. Other six fast track projects, including Congentrix, have not been cleared.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Maharashtra has cleared the Bhadravati project.

SHRI. H.D. DEVE GOWDA : I have not given the details. I am only saying that 14 projects have been cleared. The Central Electricity Authority has cleared about 94 projects but the detailed project reports with respect to 23 projects only have been received.

They are under various stages of scrutiny. We do not want to delay this issue, I tell you very frankly. I am not responsible for what happened in the earlier stages I tell you frankly, we want to see and clear all those projects with the cooperation of the State Government There is no question of delay on our part whether the project belongs to Madhya Pradesh or Himachal Pradesh or whichever State. My Primary concern is to see that this power problem is sorted out.

I request the hon. Members that this subject be discussed separately because this is a very important

issue. I think, the whole matter cannot be explained to the House during Question Hour because there are various issues involved. I request the Chair that in consultation with Business Advisory Committee, separate time be allotted for an exclusive discussion on power situation in the country.

so far as power projects are concerned, some have been taken up under the MOU method, and some have been taken up under the open bidding method.

The things mentioned by George sahab and others can be discussed threadbare. I am prepared to answer on all these points. There are many doubts lurking in the minds of the hon. Members which cannot be cleared during the Question Hour. So, my sincere appeal to the Chair is, if the House agrees, to allow an exclusive discussion on power situation in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It can be discussed under Rule 193. I am allowing only one are supplementary.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : I request the Chair that the Rule under which this can be discussed be decided in the Business Advisory Committee...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Right.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply had stated that 94 projects are monitored directly by the Central Government of which 23 entrepreneurs have already signed Power Purchase Agreements. While the Government welcome the private entrepreneurs to participate in the power sector because it is the genuine need of the hour, it was though of that per-unit-rate for consumption by the public will be taken care of while clearing these Power Purchase Agreements. May I know from the hon. Minister, out of these 23 private entrepreneurs that have signed the Power Purchase agreements, who has signed at the lowest per-unit-rate, and which is the State concerned? That is precisely my point.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : As the hon. Prime Minister has informed just now, only two projects are cleared so far. As far as the Orissa project is concerned, it is with the State Government. Our of 94 only 23 Power Purchase Agreements are signed which include MOUs as well as letters of Intent. As to the lowest per-unit-cost and other details, we will inform the hon. Member separately.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has replied that in cases where a project is worth less that Rs.100 Crore, the States will be deciding. But nothing specific has been mentioned as far as the Union Territories are concerned. They are small territories and they being the Union Territories the responsibility should be with the Union Government. I would like to know whether this aspect will be considered by the Union Government or will it be left to the Union Territory Administration?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : We have already discussed it with the hon. Prime Minister, we will examine the case...*(interrutions)*

[Translation]

Diseases Caused by Coal Ash

*103. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the growing incidence of Tuberculosis and Asthma among employees of thermal power stations due to pollution caused by coal ash, noise and unclean environmental premises;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any survey/study to assess the number of employees so affected in various thermal power stations across the country;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check this hazard in the thermal power stations?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Government has not received any Report indicating the growing incidence of Tuberculosis and Asthma among the employees of Thermal Power Stations due to pollution caused by coal ash.

Environmental guidelines for Thermal Power Plants provide that proper and adequate precautionary measures should be taken :

(i) To check the emission of dust from coal handling areas; workers engaged in the coal handling operations should be medically examined regularly for lung diseases, personal protection equipment such as dust masks, respirators, helmets, face shields etc should be provided to the workers.

(ii) To control the level of noise below 85 dB (decible); workers are required to wear ear-plugs or ear-muffs for their protection.

(iii) Proper house keeping and cleanliness should be maintained, both inside and outside plant.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by hon. Minister is erroneous and far from reality. Various newspapers such as Rashtriya Sahara, Janasatta have constantly been publishing reports that the layers of the ash emitted by these thermal power stations settle down in the houses nearby resulting in breathing disorders asthma and tuberculosis to the residents living there. The Government maintains that it is not aware of any such thing and it is very unfortunate that they have not got any survey conducted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to get any survey conducted with regard to serious diseases being caused by pollution and ash emitting from such thermal power stations.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I already mentioned, the problem is due to coal ash, sulphur dioxide and the oxides converted into nitrogen oxide. So far we have received information specifically from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Even a question in this regard has been raised in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly during the last Session. No specific complaint has been received regarding the workers getting any disease due to this. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, concerned State Governments, the Central Pollution Board and the State Pollution Boards are watching and notices are issued to those who are violating the rules and regulations in this regard to maintain adequate pollution control facilities.

So far, 73 such thermal projects are surveyed. Out of 73, in 33 projects we have not found any major defect of any kind and in 40 projects, implementation of machine control measures is in progress. In Delhi, notices were issued to Badarpur and I.P. Thermal Stations for improvement and remaining 28 Thermal Stations are under examinations Twelve notices were served in this regard. This is the status.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir as hon. Minister has admitted that out of total 73 stations, proper facilities are available only in 33 thermal power stations. There is no arrangement in rest of the 40 thermal power stations to check the pollution. In order to keep the environment free from pollution, your have mentioned only Badarpur thermal power station. Kindly give details of the action being taken regarding the rest of the stations. During the last Lok Sabha, I had made a similar query vide starred Question No.313 dated 25 April, 1995. At that time also it was stated that such an arrangement will be made shortly. More than one year has passed since. I am very sorry and as I said and the newspapers have also mentioned and published reports about its ill effect on the health of people and about the poison emitted in the nearby residential areas but hon. Minister states that he has not received any such report and has not such information. I have specifically pointed out that in Madhya Pradesh due to lack of such arrangement in thermal power stations situated in Korba and Sangli, the people are undergoing immense sufferings. I would like to request hon. Minister to look into this matter and give a specific reply.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as the hon. Member is concerned there are some news reports about incidents of tuberculosis and asthama. But no specific case has been reported by the management of the thermal stations. In Madhya Pradesh Assembly also, a question has been raised and an answer has been given to the effect that no specific case has been reported. In one area, prevalence is there but mines are also located there. Our authorities are unable to say whether it is due to mines or thermal power stations.

As far as the thermal stations are concerned, there is no specific case of prevalence of tuberculosis and asthama.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : The labourers have written that they have got such a disease but their applications are consigned to a dustbin.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Regarding the mini old thermal stations, I will write to the SEBs to enforce the standards again by way of using better equipments We are helping the State Electricity Boards through Power Finance Corporation. We have also issued environmental measures to be undertaken by the thermal stations.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Government is itself evasive. Hon'ble Minister is new in the Government, therefore, he is giving reply on the basis of the material that the officers of his Ministry have provided to him. Being a politician he must be having experience. Had he visited any thermal power plant or gone around it, he would not have given such a reply. Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant near Bokaro, causes burns to the people. When a Member, irrespective of the party, visits that plant, people living there always complain that they are really in agony. Now the hon'ble Minister has told that the environment Ministry has issued guidelines in this regard. Now, the management should make all these arrangements. My first question is as to whether these arrangements have been made by the management for the safety of health of its workers or not? The people living around the power plant who do not work in the

plant suffer due to ash and other problems. My second question is, whether the Government propose to take some measures in this regard? The hon'ble Minister has stated that a survey has been conducted but the management has not submitted any report so far. Therefore, the management is at fault. It should submit the report. Sir, through you, I would like to ask whether the Government propose to take some remedial measures in this regard by conducting an inquiry on its own?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Definitely, Sir, so far no specific incident had been reported to our Ministry. If the hon. Members have any specific incident, let them intimate me. In addition to this, the States have their own medical equipment As far as Thermal Power Stations are concerned, the Central Government is keeping them neat and hygienic. In addition to regular doctors, we are sending specialists there for periodical medical check-up.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What about the people living around the power plants? What are you doing for them?

DR S. VENUGOPALACHARI : In all the localities the clinics are functioning. The specialists are also visiting once a week. If there is any specific case pertaining to any State, the hon. Member may bring it to my notice.

Now, I will come to air pollution. Coal is used in thermal stations. We are constantly giving money for controlling air polluti . We are also giving equipment like ESP etc. for reducing ash flying in open. Although it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Power yet we will again review everything.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : He is saying that he will review everything. This is an essurance.

[Translation]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also hail from coal mines area. There are many coal mines apart from a thermal power plant there. The coal handling plant which has been built there releases so much dust that the entire area becomes dark thereby reducing the visibility to almost zero. Not only workers but even the people living in that area suffer from this dust and it cases many diseases like pneumoconiosis. This is an occupational disease. No inquiry is conducted by the Government to check it and no compensation is given to the patient. The previous Government had not paid any attention to this problem. Now, I would like to request the present Government that it should pay full attention to it. I would like to know whether any action is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard or not?

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the ash released by Korba, Sarani, Thermal Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh causes asthma, silicosis and other lung diseases to the people. It causes breathing problem also...*(Interruptions)* Besides, electronic items of the people are also getting damaged I would like to know whether, on behalf of the Government, hon'ble Minister would get some of the workers medically examined by constituting an expert committee and take action by laying the report of that committee in this House. At the same time, will the Government provide any special medical facility to those workers who have fallen ill?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, we would issue fresh instructions to the State Government to give us status report for ensuring better compliance of emission standards.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, it is a fact that the Fly-ash of the thermal power stations creates a pollution problem. There is also the problem of disposal of fly-ash. The Central Fuel Research Institute of Dhanbad had developed a technology to utilise this fly-ash for fertiliser and for making of fly-ash bricks.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will assist the State Government so that the fly-ash can be utilised for fertiliser as it has been done in Kloaghat Thermal Power Station in West Bengal and also in Bengal Power Station? I would also like to know, in order to do that whether the Central Government would assist the State Government in order to mitigate the problem of fly-ash.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Speaker Sir, this problem is coming only with the old thermal power stations, even though for using the fertiliser, definitely we will give instructions. The Central Government has also instructed the State Government to establish some fly-ash machines. Fly-ash machines have been set up by the State Governments and the Central Government is assisting all the States whenever the proposal are received. The Central Government is giving the finance for this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : They should also utilise the fly-ash for fertilizer and for making bricks.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : I will examine this, Sir.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Sir, this question is very specific. Authentic information has been asked for as to whether there are such cases and while giving the reply the Government has said that there was no report.

Sir, the notices of these questions were given 20 days in advance. Since all Members of Parliaments from the respective areas are complaining very severely that there are cases of tuberculosis and asthma, my only question is, wherever such thermal power stations are there; has the Government received such reports? I would also like to know whether the Central

Government has taken pains to find out from the thermal power stations, how many such cases are there and what the remedies.

Whatever guidelines have been given are under the provisions of the Act. We are not interested in Knowing the provisions of the Act. We are interested in the implementation of these provisions.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, we have received almost all information from all State Electricity Boards. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has recently conducted a survey in June 1994. They have told us that there was no incident, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Electricity Boards have also reported 'no incidents.' Similar answers have been given by the remaining States.

In addition to that, again I will instruct all the concerned State Electricity Board authorities to review the prevalence of such diseases.

[Translation]

Satellite Survey

*104. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Satellite survey of the flood and drought affected areas in National Capital Territory of Delhi has been conducted/proposed to be conducted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). A flood inundation map of Yamuna river near Delhi was prepared using Indian Remote Sensing Satellite data of December 14, 1995. currently, a project entitled "Yamuna Morphological Studies" is being executed jointly by Department of Space (DOS) and Central Water Commission (CWC), which includes study of the flood situation of Yamuna river near Delhi. Remote sensing satellite data is being currently used for drought assessment and monitoring in eleven states of the country which are mostly agriculturally important and vulnerable to drought, under a project funded by Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and as such, this project does not cover the National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, during the Ninth Plan period, this project is expected to the entire country which would include the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister as to why Delhi has not been included in the areas selected for conducting satellite survey. Lakhs of people suffer losses and people living on the banks of Yamuna are rendered homeless whenever floods occur in Delhi. The people living on the Yamuna banks suffer losses of life and property and their livestock perishes. In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that a satellite survey of Delhi has been conducted but in the very first and last line of the reply it has been stated clearly.

[English]

> "this project does not cover the National Capital Territory of Delhi."

[Translation]

I would like to know as to why he is making self contradictory statements at the same time. Does this survey costs cores of rupees? Why this project was not included in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

[English]

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Sir, if the hon. Member looks at the reply, he will find that as far as floods are concerned, for Yamuna, the Yamuna Morphological Study has been completed and the results are available for action. As far as droughts are concerned - the question relates both to floods and droughts - the Space Department is doing a special study for drought affected areas. Those are identified by the Planning Commission. They are in different areas and Delhi is not a part of that.,

Now, there is also a separate proposal to set up State Level centres. Such centres are already there in a number of States. It is our intention to extend that to all the States in the Ninth Five Year Plan. I hope that clarifies the position.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point was at this project was not so costly that it could not be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. He said that it would be taken up in the Ninth Five Year with the rest of the country. During the floods last time 4 lakhs houses were damaged in Delhi and almost 25 thousand cattle were dead. Will the Government include Delhi in the project when this figure reaches 10 lakh. What is his parameter for its selection in the Ninth five Year Plan and not in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Sir, I would like to clarify that in view of the flood problem in Delhi a study of space for river yamuna is being conducted. Results of this study is available with the State Governments. In regard to the drought prone areas.....

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Delhi is not a drought prone area and my question relates to flood problems.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Both the problems of flood and drought have been mentioned in the question and therefore, I am replying to both the problems. A Morphological survey has been conducted on Yamuna with the help of satellite facility and the facility is available with the State Government. I am glad to say that our scientists have done it with the help of remote sensing within 6 days. The State Governments set up remote sensing centres at their levels for detailed use of these facilities through the remote sensing centre of a nearby State. We will provide assistance if Delhi Government intends to use it during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no meeting has ever been held or any discussion held between the Government of Delhi and the Central Government in this regard. There is no other forum where it could be discussed then what would be the impact of this report on Delhi.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH We have given the information to State Governments through the Department of space just as the Urban and Slum Department of Delhi asked for information. Jawaharlal Nehru University has prepared a project for the ridge area in Delhi. The Department of Space has provided assistance for utilisation of water there. I am glad to tell the hon Member that the first check dam has already been constructed there and during last monsoon water filled in it which has gone below the earth now. This will benefit that area. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has given a proposal to solve this problem by conducting an aerial survey in place of satellite survey. It is being discussed with them. This project will cost rupees two crores

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk-Delhi) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister as to why Delhi has not been included in the areas selected for conducting satellite survey lakhs of people suffer lasses and people living on the banks of Yamuna are rendered homeless floods occur in Delhi. The people living on the Yamuna banks suffer losses of life and property and their livestock perishes. In his reply the hon. Minister has sated that a satellite survey of Delhi has been conducted but in the very first and last line of the reply it has been stated clearly,

[English]

> "this project does not cover the National Capital Territory of Delhi."

[Translation]

The Department of Space will keep ready its aircraft at their disposal. But it is hoped that study will also now be taken up. The information from remote sensing satellite is available at six metres. And we can obtain this information every sixth day. If that too is needed by the State Governments we will provide all help to them, if they request us.

DR. ASIM BALA : Remote Sensing Satellite is a good mechanism to identify unknown areas. Here it is mentioned that remote Sensing Satellites could be utilised for assessing drought and agricultural areas. I would like to know what the other area of operation is That is one. Secondly, is there a proposal to help the State Governments, if they approach the Central Government for help?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : The hon. Member is quite right. Our Remote Sensing Satellite are some of the most advanced in the world today. They are being used for oceanographic studies, for cartographic applications, in geographical information systems for local planning, for climate and atmospheric studies.

Also, I am very happy to inform him that there is a lot of global interest in the data collected by our Remote Sensing Satellites The U.S.A. based company, M/s EOSAT has entered into a commercial agreement with the Department of Space for the dissemination of data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites and marketing other Indian remote sensing capabilities outside India also. As the hon Member knows, Remote Sensing Satellites have been used for drought, for monitoring the water levels in our different dams and for a number of other operations.

DR. ASIM BALA : I have asked another question, that I have put as question number two.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the Government, that in the reply given by the Minister now, it is written that at present remote sensing satellite data is being used in the analysis and monitoring of drought, in eleven such States, which are chiefly agriculturally important and sensitive to drought, under a project conducted through financial assistance from Agriculture and Co-operative Department. I want to know the States included in this project. Whether Rajasthan is included or not? There are deserts also in Rajasthan. Now there are also flash floods in Rajasthan, causing heavy loss of lives and property. Rajasthan is also sensitive to drought. Large areas are under drought. Has any study been done in this regard and whether any conclusions have been drawn?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the areas that are drought prone in Rajasthan...

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Which are the States and whether Rajasthan is included or not? If yes, what are the conclusions of their study?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : The number of drought prone districts identified is 246. This includes the drought

prone districts in all the States. Information is obtained for all these districts through the remote sensing satellite. These drought prone areas are in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. The information there, at the District Cropping and Cutting Experiments, of the Agriculture Department is three-four years old. But, we get this information which sooner through satellites and this is passed on to the Agriculture Ministry...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : But, you have not told the conclusion.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : We have a project. One is, collecting information regarding the water bodies, such as lakes, ponds, for immediate problems like drought. Second is about the Cropping Pattern. Information regarding this is given rather early to the State Governments. If you see the report of 1987-88 drought-which is ready-it will be seen that information is simultaneously available, regarding drought. On the other level there is National Natural Resource Management Programme. Under this programme, through the satellite, assistance is sought for the long term solution to the land and water problems, of these districts. Becuase, from this it is known as to which are the places where water can be stored. The places under forest. And the ways to increase this forest cover.

[English]

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, after a lengthy answer we are more confused than enlightened We are proud that the satellite technology has improved tremendously and they are supplying sufficient information. If so, why is it that the country is prone to floods and droughts? Since the technology is so advanced, why is the country prone to such floods, droughts and earthquakes? Why are the State Governments not in a position to meet the calamities? Would you please specify these two questions and answer them?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : The satellites are a help in solving the basic problems that the hon. Member is talking about. Information which can take sometimes months to become available, becomes available over a period of one or two weeks. As the hon. Member knows, satellites by themselves, cannot solve the problems of droughts and floods. Those problems need to be solved in terms of the steps which have been indicated in our Five Year Plans and the various flood control commission Reports and other Reports. The satellite imagery is a major aid for resolving these problems. I would request the hon. Member to appreciate the efforts of the Department of Space in that light.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my question as to why the State Governments are not in a position to meet the challenges.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have asked your supplementary. No second supplementary.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very good question. The Minister has said that in the Ninth Plan, the is a possibility of extending this project in the entire country. In which the National Capital Region of Delhi will also be included. Since this is a very important subject, I want to know from the Minister, that in view of the fact that our country faces drought and flood alternately. Therefore, would you give an assurance in this House, to change this possibility into a certainty?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Madam, our satellites pick up the information regarding the several flood prone areas and the drought hit districts, and are given to the State Governments. I want that at our Department, a remote sensing centre is set up at the State Level. At present, there are such centres in over 20 States. It will be our endeavour to have such a centre in each State, for which the State Governments would have to make efforts and we would help them. As the hon. Member had said earlier, that there may be several requirements at the regional level, which can be solved by the States themselves with the help of our satellites. And if they have the sensing and imaging capability, they can avail this facility. Some States have this capability. More than 20 States have this capability. It would be our effort to see that each State has this capability.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

LPG Cylinders

*101. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the total requirement of LPG in terms of tonnage as against the production at present;

(b) the details of Government schemes to increase the production of LPG by expanding the capacities of existing refineries and through natural gas, separately,

(c) the proposals of the procurement of LPG cylinders as against the present requirement thereof; and

(d) the number of units in each state where orders for supply of LPG cylinders have been placed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU). (a) The details of consumption through Public Sector Oil companies and production of LPG in the country during last two years (1994-95 and 1995-96) are as given below :

figures in 000 MT

Year	LPG Production	LPG Consumption
1994-95	2858	3434
1995-96(Prov.)	3246	3836

(b) Plans have been drawn to augment LPG production through expansion of refining capacity at existing refineries during IX Plan as per details given below :

	Existing refining capacity (MMT)	Expansion proposed (MMT)	Expected year of commissioning	LPG Production (000 MT) 1996-97 (EST)	2001-2002 (EST)
Vizag	4.5	3.0	1997-98	128	203
Barauni	3.3	2.7		48	148
Ist Expn.		0.0	1999-2000		
2nd Expn.		1.8	2001-2002		
MRPL	3.0	6.0	2000-01	59	199
Koyali	9.5	3.0	2001-01	250	432
CRL	7.5	3.0	2001-02	251	277
MRL	6.5	3.0	2001-02	148	212
Mathura	7.5	0.5	1999-2000	207	233

Gas Authority of India Ltd., is putting up the following new natural gas based LPG extraction plants for recovery of LPG from natural gas.

S. No.	Location	LPG Production (000 MT)	Expected year of Commissioning
1.	LPG Lakwa, Assam	85.0	1998
2.	LPG Usar Maharashtra	139.5	1998
3.	GPC Gandhar Gujarat	370.0	1999-2000
4.	LPG Auraiya (U.P.)	258.0	1999-2000

The plantwise details of ONGC's actual LPG production for the year 1995-96 vis-a-vis the plan, the projected LPG production after completion of expansion projects presently under execution and the projected LPG production for the terminal year of the IX plan period are as under :

(Figures in 000 MT)

Plant	LPG prod. 1995-96		(Projected LPG production)	
	Plan	Actual	After Commissioning of expansion projects with time frame of completion	At the end of the IX Plan
Uran	450	590	500 (May'97)	500
Hazira	455	493	530 (Sept'97)	550
Ankleshwar	20	23	10	10
Gandhar	5	6	31 (Sept'96)	31
Total	930	1112	1071	1091

(c) The number of LPG cylinders required to be procured in a year depends on the annual enrolment target of new LPG customers, the issue of 2nd cylinder facility (DBC) and the replacement of unserviceable cylinders. On the basis of proposed enrolment of 20 lakhs new customers and 20 lakhs DBC customers during 1996-97 and on the basis of 2% replacement of existing cylinders in circulation, about 60 lakhs cylinders may be procured in 1996-97.

(d) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of LPG cylinder manufacturing units on whom orders for procurement of LPG cylinders have been placed by Public Sector Oil Cos. for 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Cylinders Manufacturing Units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Delhi	1
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Karnataka	4
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4
9.	Maharashtra	5
10.	Orissa	3
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Rajasthan	5
13.	Tamilnadu	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4
15.	West Bengal	3
16.	Pondicherry	1
		56

New Power Policy

*105 SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to review existing power policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific measures proposed to be adopted in the new policy to meet the demand of power in every State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). The Power Policy is reviewed from time to time keeping in view the changing requirements. The Government have, inter-alia, initiated the following measures to meet the demand of power in the country :

(i) Capacity addition programme including encouragement to the private sector to invest,
(ii) Renovation and Modernisation programme,
(iii) Demand side management,
(iv) Improvement in Plant Load Factor,
(v) Reduction in transmission and distribution losses, and
(vi) Effective utilisation of generation by transfer from surplus region to deficit region through inter-regional links.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

*106. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI PRADEEP BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in respect of poverty alleviation programmes to different States and Union Territories during 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) whether it is a fact that substantial amount of the outlay for poverty alleviation and development programme remains unutilised;

(c) if so, the State-wise outlay which remained unutilised during the financial year 1995-96 and how does it compare with the amount unutilised during the financial year 1994-95;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) the overall impact on the poverty alleviation and development programmes on account of the non-utilisation of the outlay; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The Statewise allocation of funds during 1994-95 and 1995-96 for major rural poverty alleviation programmes namely (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is given in the attached Statement I. The availability of funds for urban poverty alleviation programmes namely Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme (PMIUPEP), is given in the attached Statement-II.

(b) The programme-wise utilization expressed as a percentage of total funds available (annual releases plus the unspent balance at the commencement of the year) for major programmes is given in the table below :

	Utilization of Funds as % of total funds available	
	1994-95	1995-96
Integrated Rural Development Programme	73.33	72.95
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	78.78	77.12
Employment Assurance Scheme	69.59	64.00
Nehru Rozgar Yojana	70.93	109.40

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme (PMIUPEP) was launched in November 1995.

(c) The amount of unutilized funds for each programme (Statewise) during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in Statement - III.

(d) The main reasons for unutilised funds under major rural poverty alleviation programmes are (i) delayed release of funds by the Central Government on account of late submission of the audited statement of accounts by the implementing agency; (ii) delayed submission of expenditure/utilization certificates; (iii) delayed release/non-release of matching share by the State Governments. In the case of urban poverty alleviation programmes, particularly Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) which are components of Nehru Rozgar Yojana funds remained unutilized due to delayed release/non-release by banks.

(e) Unutilized funds at the end of any one year are carried forward as the opening balance for the implementation of the programme in the next year, this would alleviate adverse impact on poverty alleviation programmes on this account.

(f) To ensure maximum, utilization of financial resources under major rural poverty alleviation programmes (i) funds are being released directly to the implementing agencies i.e. the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in most States; (ii) Furthermore, in order to streamline and minimise the delay in the transmission of funds a system of telegraphic transfer to the DRDAs has been introduced in the limited cases where funds released to States, release advices' are sent through fax messages to the Reserve Bank India; (iii) The Central Government has also been expediting the State Governments to ensure timely submission of the utilization certificates and autited statements of accounts, to circumvent delay in the release of funds; (iv) At the time of the Annual Plan exercise conducted in the Planning Commission with

the State Governments, an attempt is made to ensure adequate provision of outlay for the major Centrally Sponsored rural poverty alleviation programmes in the State's Plan, to enable them to provide their matching contribution.

For the urban poverty alleviation programmes, in the context of the NRY (i) a High Committee on Institutional finance has been consituted to expedite the release funds from banks for SUME and SHASU; (ii) At the State and District level Urban Development Agencies have been set up for more effective implementation of the programme; (iii) Furthermore, to ensure maximum utilization of the total funds under NRY, funds are being relocated from those States which are unable to utilise their allocations, to the better performing States.

In a recent Conference of Chief Ministers of Basic Minimum Services it was agreed that in the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the areas of urban and rural poverty alleviation and employment, the States would be given greater involvement, freedom and flexibility. In addition, the Government is to review all anti-poverty programmes with a view to redesigning and strengthening them to ensure generation of more employment, creation of productive assets and imparting of skills to the poor, in order to enhance their income levels and to bring them above the poverty line.

STATEMENT-I

Allocation of funds (Centre + State) under major rural development programmes during 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	IRDP		JRY		EAS*	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8344.00	8336.41	33343.71	34529.69	12987.50	18187.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	623.00	623.43	322.51	322.51	1200.00	2323.75
3.	Assam	2747.00	2743.50	8921.21	10342.01	5790.00	10025.00
4	Bihar	16252.00	16218.24	70386.81	73436.21	12987.50	20287.50
5	Goa	142.00	141.87	348.46	348.46	-	-
6	Gujarat	3063.00	3059.22	13835.36	13470.93	4475.00	8712.50
7	Haryana	736.00	735.33	2389.61	2770.19	3600.00	4150.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	239.78	1107.26	1107.26	625.00	562.50
9.	J and K	1000.00	999.09	3103.75	2676.25	3687.50	8425.00
10.	Karnataka	5603.00	5594.91	22911.44	23446.94	8187.50	13712.50
11	Kerala	2038.00	2036.15	6620.11	7674.44	1700.00	2312.50
12	Madhya Pradesh	10573.00	10565.39	49583.34	47403.58	18170.00	28675.00
13	Maharashtra	9096.00	9087.73	39760.18	39325.20	9027.50	14325.00
14	Manipur	450.00	449.59	413.36	413.36	1237.50	1125.00
15	Meghalaya	478.00	477.57	483.68	483.68	800.00	312 50
16	Mizoram	201.00	201.82	203 75	203.76	2000.00	1500.00
17	Nagaland	337.00	335.69	518.46	518.46	1400.00	2600.00
18	Orissa	6769.00	6763.85	29128.18	29464.45	9855.00	14325.00
19.	Punjab	523.00	521.53	1699.26	1969.93	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	4393.00	4388.01	18835.61	18810.26	12375.00	17537.50
21	Sikkim	56.00	55.95	188.76	188.76	200.00	412.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	7543.00	7537.14	27752.94	30758.29	4927.50	10512 50
23.	Tripura	643.00	641.42	536.90	536.90	2272.50	1950.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20335.00	20316.50	74376.76	81799.68	13737.50	19450.00
25.	West Bengal	7478.00	7472.20	30410.53	31985.78	9622.50	11550.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	A and N Islands	71.00	70.94	152.70	152.69	40.00	40.00
27.	D and N Haveli	15.00	14.99	82.89	82.88	20.00	30.00
28.	Daman and Diu	28.00	27.97	48.83	48.83	0.00	20.00
29.	Lakshadweep	7.00	6.99	76.55	76.55	100.00	100.00
30.	Pondicherry	58.00	57.95	149.47	149.48	-	-
	All India	109822.00	109721.16	437692.38	454497.41	141025.00	213163.75

* Total funds released (Centre + State). No Statewise allocations are made under EAS, as it is a demand-driven scheme

STATEMENT-II

Funds available under major urban poverty alleviation programmes during 1994-95 and 1995-96.

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	NRY*		PMIUPEP**
	1994-95	1995-96	1995-95
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	738.01	652.42	980.58
Arunachal Pradesh	46.65	66.66	68.11
Assam	259.20	197.17	265.94
Bihar	584.09	647.50	819.37
Goa	16.42	16.41	90.00
Gujarat	257.76	295.76	583.59
Haryana	166.52	148.64	183.03
Himachal Pradesh	77.92	79.92	87.57
J and K	89.48	96.21	136.22
Karnataka	569.26	322.27	634.59
Kerala	351.97	212.42	263.20
Madhya Pradesh	853.05	714.00	772.87
Maharashtra	703.76	721.88	948.60
Manipur	87.03	81.02	48.65
Meghalaya	18.29	34.08	38.92
Mizoram	32.77	30.30	19.46
Nagaland	14.58	5.83	108.65
Orissa	241.33	218.84	269.17
Punjab	288.53	144.84	306.30
Rajasthan	521.08	469.96	506.27
Sikkim	31.41	30.10	38.92
Tamil Nadu	936.09	823.74	1046.37
Tripura	32.35	28.35	19.45
Uttar Pradesh	2318.40	1641.89	1584.74
West Bengal	561.47	630.18	679.43
A and N Islands	14.51	9.90	50.00
Chandigarh	10.69	6.38	-
D and N Haveli	5.25	4.50	-
Daman and Diu	7.12	15.30	-
Delhi	30.00	30.00	-
Pondicherry	33.32	18.67	30.00
All India	9898.31	8404.14	10580.00

* Centre + State

** Central Release

STATEMENT-III

Amount of funds unutilized under poverty alleviation programmes during 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	IRDP		JRY		EAS		NRY	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1321.86	2070.65	4743.07	6119.38	1134.30	7072.26	(-)61.36	(-)76.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	285.97	326.25	149.66	97.02	501.02	868.22	19.17	28.05
3	Assam	2455.51	1318.39	2743.72	2810.09	3299.10	3501.12	(-)69.04	39.59
4	Bihar	9306.35	7029.48	29829.67	35570.38	7627.10	15013.48	582.09	(-)20.92
5	Goa	104.52	25.30	167.50	160.12	-	-	2.35	(-)7.64
6	Gujarat	(-)72.29	84.68	3185.65	4218.27	3125.07	6085.92	147.87	162.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Haryana	508.31	345.15	618.12	1049.12	1354.62	1689.90	21.79	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	111.47	(-)225.70	486.90	706.99	551.26	658.21	77.92	24.23
9.	J and K	371.90	332.59	1395.00	1414.98	2258.95	3968.46	89.48	(-)10.53
10.	Karnataka	2157.83	2765.16	5965.58	4921.78	3009.86	4577.45	431.97	(-)0.66
11.	Kerala	284.85	695.45	(-)61.94	843.37	352.42	423.02	21.77	97.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	875.50	3696.83	12539.11	14266.44	4826.25	10549.59	367.11	(-)781.94
13	Maharashtra	3270.86	1931.51	12410.60	13485.74	4286.64	8316.15	300.64	12.98
14	Manipur	53.56	120.66	399.83	262.43	618.09	405.98	66.36	(-)20.79
15.	Meghalaya	62.99	183.73	588.23	803.20	934.12	746.82	18.29	(-)23.23
16	Mizoram	18.67	8.22	17.18	(-)38.39	72.66	(-)451.21	(-)84.63	(-)6.69
17.	Nagaland	125.54	355.56	220.40	705.69	349.98	1479.59	14.58	5.83
18.	Orissa	1951.67	1793.54	11000.96	9851.77	2253.71	344.91	241.33	(-)117.00
19.	Punjab	72.61	58.66	1863.95	2440.53	-	-	(-)15.67	(-)50.43
20	Rajasthan	1312.75	1158.54	5089.85	5711.39	5146.69	7914.13	45.80	(-)7.98
21	Sikkim	16.04	29.28	92.40	26.72	81.69	(-)284.12	31.41	(-)34.31
22	Tamil Nadu	2029.97	573.32	(-)2370.24	(-)1616.72	1517.43	4448.70	444.01	509.50
23.	Tripura	(-)106.76	237.30	63.59	114.96	0.00	628.97	15.08	9.28
24	Uttar Pradesh	3268.46	7663.46	15241.13	18599.95	7689.35	10407.37	527.82	37.60
25	West Bengal	6722.19	6709.57	8325.98	9703.77	2849.53	4469.89	(-)404.71	(-)624.29
26	A and N Islands	15.70	(-)21.83	(-)8.56	(-)10.12	5.48	35.20	11.21	9.50
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)21.42	25.69
28	D and N Haveli	4.66	(-)6.66	1.93	62.67	20.33	30.16	3.43	3.05
29	Daman and Diu	16.34	14.05	37.61	46.70	1.54	8.49	7.12	(-)6.19
30	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.43	30.00
31	Lakshadweep	(-)4.07	0.75	15.97	61.97	114.06	169.73	-	-
32	Pondicherry	90.24	14.03	231.95	109.22	-	-	19.77	3.72
	All India	36633.20	39287.92	114988.75	132499.24	53981.25	96178.39	2876.97	(-)790.09

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities

*107 SHRI DATTA MEGHE
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have promised to pay more attention towards Rural Areas and Employment,

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for faster development and generation of more employment avenues in rural sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERAN NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has been implementing several programmes for faster develoment of rural areas and generation of more employment opportunities. The major rural employment programmes are (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (ii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), and (iii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

The primary objective of the JRY is to provide additional gainful employment to the unemployed and under-employed rural poor. The secondary objectives include creation of sustained employment by strengthening the rural economic infrastructure. With effect from 2nd October, 1993, another major wage employment programme namely Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is also being implemented in backward blocks situated in tribal areas, drought prone areas, desert areas, hilly areas etc. Currently EAS is being implemented in 3206 such blocks in the country. EAS aims to provide assured employment of 100 days of

unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it and in the age group of 18 to 60 years. A maximum of two adults per family are to be provided employment under the scheme. In order to give special emph sis on backward districts in the country, the Intensified JRY was also introduced during 1993-94 in 120 selected backward districts of the country which have a concentration of unemployment and under-employment.

Besides the wage employment programmes, self-employment programmes are also being implemented through out the country to provide self-employment opportunities to the rural poor. IRDP is the major self-employment programme which aims at providing financial assistance to the rural poor for taking up self-employment activities. The financial assistance is given in the form of Government subsidy and term credit from banks. The target group for IRDP consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labour and artisans below the poverty line. Safeguards are also provided for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and physically handicapped.

The Government has strengthened the poverty alleviation programmes during the Eighth Plan with a view to providing a better safety net to the poor during the period of reforms. A number of new initiatives have also been taken to improve the efficiency of the programme for creating better self-employment opportunities. This includes raising of level of investment, targetting of credit, increase in allocation for infrastructure development, encouragement to group activities and introduction of a new category of beneficiary for educated unemployed.

[English]

Supply of Gas

*108. SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the rate of per cubic litre gas supplied to Assam and Tripura; and

(b) whether the Government is agreeable to supply the gas to Assam and Tripura at par rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The price of natural gas in both Assam and Tripura is Rs. 1000 per thousand cu.mtrs There is also a provision for a discount of Rs. 400 per thousand cu mtrs on a case to case basis

Domestic Oil Products

*109 DR. RAMKRISHAN KUSMARIA
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had appointed a committee to study opening up of the domestic oil products market;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) (a) to (d). Government has constituted a 'Strategic Planning Group' on restructuring of the National Oil Industry with members comprising of top management from public and private sector and leading experts from academic and research institutes. The group has not yet submitted its report.

[Translation]

Backward District

*110. SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme for the development of backward districts,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to include certain districts of Bihar in the said programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) (a) to (c). The Planning and Develoment of an area and allocation of funds for this purpose is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government However, Planning Commission helps the States, including Bihar, in overcoming the problems of backwardness through Speical Area Programmes and allocation of Special Central Assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan in addition to providing weightage for backwardness in the formula for normal Central Assistance.

Multi-National Companies in Oil Sector

*111 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is large scale entry of Multi-national Companies in oil sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ONGC has urged the Government to prevent the monopolising of the market by these MNCs,

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto, and

(e) the steps taken by the Goverment thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). The oil sector has been opened up for private investment including investment by multi-nationals in the exploration and production of oil and gas, as well as refining and marketing of petroleum products. The details of foreign companies participating in such investments in the oil sector are given in the attached Statement

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise

STATEMENT

(a) *Exploration and production of Oil and Gas*

There have been nine rounds of bidding for exploration and two rounds of bidding for the development of small-sized and medium-sized fields under production sharing arrangements. The details of the contracts awarded to consortia involving foreign companies are given below :

FOURTH ROUND

	Name of Company	*Name of the block*
	1	2
1	Consortium Comprising M/s Albion International Resources, Inc , of USA, Complex Resources Limited of Australia, M/s Nike Resources Canada and HOEC of India.	KG-OS-90/1 in Krishna Godavari Offshore Basin
2	Consortium Comprising M/s Pan Energy Resources, USA, Stirling Resources Australia, Okland Oil Company, USA, Pan Pacific Petroleum NL, Australia and Trans Asia Consultants, India.	GK-ON-90/2 in Gujarat Kutch Onshore Basin
3	Shell International, Netherlands	RJ-ON-90/1 in Rajasthan onshore basin
4	Consortium of HOEC of India, Vaalco Energy Inc. of USA and Tata Petrodyne of India.	CY-OS-90/1 in Cauvery offshore basin
FIFTH ROUND		
1	HOEC, India-Tata Petrodyne, India-Vaalco Energy, USA	CY-OS/2 in Cauvery offshore basin
2	Command Petroleum, Australia - Videocon, India	KG-OS/6 in Krishna Godavari offshore basin
3	Rexwood - Okland Corporation USA.	GK-OS/5 in Gujarat - Kutch Offshore Basin.
SIXTH ROUND :		
1.	HOEC, India - Vaalco Energy Inc. USA Tata Petrodyne (P). Ltd. India	CB-OS/1 in Cambay Offshore basin.
2	Samson - International Ltd., USA	CB-ON/7 in Cambay onshore basin
3.	HOEC, India-Samson International Ltd. USA - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation, India.	CB-ON/2 in Combay onshore basin
4.	Command Petroleum Holding NL, Australia, Tata Petrodyne (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	CB-OS/2 in Cambay offshore basin

DISCOVERED FIELDS :

SMALL-SIZED FIELDS :

	Name of Company/consortium	*Field*
1.	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (GSPC, India - Niko Resources, Canada	Hazira, Cambay Bhandut, Matar and Sabarmati
2	Larsen and Toubro, India-Joshi Technologies, USA.	Dholka, Wavel
3.	HOEC, India - Mosbacher Energy Co., USA Petrodyne Inc. USA	PY-1
4.	HOEC, India - GSPC, India - Petrodyne Inc , USA	Asjol
Medium-Sized fields		
1	Enron, USA - Reliance Industries, India	Mid and South Tapti Mukta and Panna
2	Essar Oil Ltd., India and Premier Oil Pacific, U.K	Ratna and R-Series
3	Command Petroleum, Australia - Videocon India - Marubeni, Japan	Ravva
4	Compaginie Geofinanciere, France - Enpro Services India	Kharsang

(B) *Marketing, Distribution and Supply of Natural Gas*

GAIL has signed a Joint Venture Agreement with M/s. British Gas Plc., U.K. for the purpose of marketing, distribution and supply and natural gas in Mumbai.

(C) *Refining* :

(i) HPCL has set up a Joint Venture Company, Hindustan Oman Petroleum Company Limited with M/s. Oman Oil Company, Oman for setting up a 6 MMTPA grassroot refinery at Deoghar in Maharashtra.

(ii) BPCL has set up a JVC, Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd. for setting up a 6 MMTPA grassroot refinery at Bina in Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC), a National Oil Company of Kuwait has been selected by IOC with the approval of Government as Joint Ventrue partner for setting up a 6 MMTPA grassroot refinery in Eastern India.

The Government has also approved the following two grassroot refineries :

(I) A refinery of 7 MMTPA capacity near Rae Bareilly in U.P. under Joint Ventrue between Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Shell International.

(Ii) A refinery in Punjab of 6 MMTPA capacity under Joint Venture between Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Aramco, a company of Saudi Arabia.

(D) *Manufacture and Marketing of Lubricants and Development of Infrastructure*

The Government have approved the formation of following JVCs for manufacture and marketing of lubricants within the country :

1. IOC Mobil JV - IOC has formed the JVC with Mobil International Petroleum Inc., USA for blending and marketing mobil brand lubricants.
2. BPCL - Shell JV A JV between BPCL and Shell Overseal Investments for blending and marketing of Shell brand high performance lubricants.
3. HPCL - Colas JV - A JV between HPCL and Colas, SA of France for manufacture of bitumen.
4. IBP Caltex JV - A JVC between IBP and M/s. Caltex Petroleum, USA for manufacture and marketing of lubricants and greases.
5. Balmer Lawrie - NYCO JV - Balmer Lawrie and Company has formed a JVC with M/s. NYCO, SA of France and IOC for manufacture of special purpose lubricants.
6. Balmer Lawrie - Fuchs JV - Balmer Lawrie and Company has formed a JVC with M/s. Fuchs Petrolub, AG, Switzerland for blending and marketing of lubricants.
7. A Joint Venture has been formed for setting up oil terminalling facility between IOC, IBP and M/s. Oiltanking Gmbh of Germany.
8. MRL - Chevron for manufacture of Lube Additives.
9. Other Multi-Nationals who have obtained approval for investment in development of infrastructure like port facilities and LPG bottling plants and marketing of LPG are as follows :
 (a) M/s. Southern LPG Limited.
 (b) M/s. Western Energy India Limited.
 (c) M/s. Hindustan Aegis LPG Bottling Company Limited.
 (d) M/s. Western India Industries Limited.
 (e) M/s. Punjab Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
 (f) M/s. Western India Petroleum Ltd.
 (g) M/s. Petronas India Holding Company Ltd.
 (h) M/s. ELF Gas India Limited.
 (i) M/s. National Engineering Industries Ltd.
10. Balmer Lawrie - Van Leer, Netherland for the manufacture of Plast Drums.
11. Balmer Lawrie - Tectranas - Okura for the manufacture of Marine Freight Containers

[English]

Amendment in Electricity Act

*112. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have proposed some reforms/measures to provide Energy for all by 2012 AD and amend Indian Electricity Act, accordingly;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also considered the draft renewable energy policy as suggested by the Sharad Pawar Committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to allow the private firms to distribute power generated from renewable energy sources and imposition of a carbon cess to fund non-conventional energy projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir. However, steps to improve the physical and financial performance of the electricity sector including restructuring of State Electricity Boards have been initiated. The various legal provisions governing the electricity industry are also being reviewed so as to facilitate augmenting the availability of electricity in the country.

(b) and (c). The report of the National Development Council (NDC) Committee on Power under Shri Sharad Pawar has been submitted and it is yet to be discussed in the NDC.

(d) and (e). The existing policy allows private firms to distribute electricity upon obtaining a license from the concerned State Government. One of the elements in the comprehensive policy on renewable energy being worked out, is a cess to fund non-conventional energy projects. The full implication of levying such a cess would be studied before a decision is taken on the subject.

Mejia Thermal Power Project in W.B.

*113. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether first unit of Mejia Thermal Power Project in West Bengal has been functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which 2nd and 3rd units of this project are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). First Unit of 210 MW of Mejia Thermal Power Project being executed by Damodar Valley Corporation was synchronised since March, 1996.

(c) The Second and Third unit of 210 MW each are scheduled to be commissioned by September, 1996 and March, 1997 respectively.

Gas Grid in Gujarat

*114 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government for portion of associated gas from the proposed gas grid in Gujarat to Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to provide associated gas from the proposed gas grid of Gujarat to Rajasthan so that industries in Sirodhi and Jalore could be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI. T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have asked for an allocation of 20 MMSCMD from the HBJ pipeline for power generation, fertiliser and methanol projects, LPG Extraction, petrochemical projects and ceramic industries.

(c) The gas projected to be available along the HBJ pipeline is fully allocated and it is not feasible to consider additional allocation of gas at present.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

*115. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether gross irregularities in the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana have been reported in various States particularly in Punjab;

(b) if so, the names of the other States where such irregularities in the implementation of employment schemes in rural areas have come to the notice of the Government;

(c) whether the Government gathered any factual information regarding financial irregularities committed under the employment schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRAN NAIDU) (a) No, Sir. However, some complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) have been received from States/UTs including Punjab in this Ministry.

(b) Complaints have been received from the following States during 1995-96 and 1996-97 :

(i) Assam
(ii) Bihar
(iii) Gujarat
(iv) Madhya Pradesh
(v) Maharashtra
(vi) Orissa
(vii) Punjab
(viii) Rajasthan
(ix) Tamil Nadu
(x) Uttar Pradesh

(c) The complaints are immediately forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate remedial action.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Power Generation

*116. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA .
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the generation capacity of power in hydel, thermal and nuclear areas in the country at the end of March, 1996;

(b) whether electricity is being generated as per its installed capacity;

(c) if not, the average generation of electricity in hydel, thermal and nuclear sectors on the basis of total installed capacity on national level, separately;

(d) whether the cost of production of electricity in the country has increased due to less production as compared to the total installed capacity; and

(e) if so, the approximate increase in the percentage of cost of production in these three sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a)The installed capacity for power generation in the country as on 31.3.1996 was as follows:

(in MW)

Total Capacity	Hydel Capacity	Thermal Capacity	Nuclear Capacity
83287.96	20976.09	60086.87	2225.00

(b) and (c). The targets for energy generation in billion units (BUs) as well as the Plant Load Factor for thermal & nuclear generation during 1995-96 was as under :

Category	Energy Generation (BU)		PLF(%)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Thermal	297.0	299 6	62.3	63.0
Nuclear	7.8	8.0	47.2	46 5
Hydel	72.3	72.5		
Total	371.1	380.1		

(d) and (e). The fixed cost per unit of electricity increases with a reduction in the level of generation since this cost is spread over a smaller quantum of generation. However, with the increase in PLF of thermal stations which account for about 79% of total generation, from 55 3% in 1991-92 to 63% in 1995-96, the cost increase on this account has been minimal.

[English]

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

*117 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to reduce Government's shareholding in the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation to 80%

(b) the amount of expanded equity in the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation,

(c) whether some equity in the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has since been disposed of by inviting bids from the fanancial institutions/mutual funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the rajes thereof;

(e) whether it is proposed to make a public offering of shares of ONGC in the domestic and international capital market; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) (a) It has been decided in principle to reduce Govt's shareholding in the ONGC to 80% of equity capital

(b) the existing equity capital of ONGC is Rs. 1425.93 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes. Sir, The details of ONGC shares disposed of by the Government by inviting bids from financial institutions/mutual funds, etc , are given below :

Bids invited during	No of shares sold	Total amount realised	Weighted average price realised
	(Nos)	(Rs in crores)	(Rs /share)
October, 1994	68,57,000 (pre-bonus)	1051 53	1533 51 (pre-bonus)
October, 1995	1,92,810 (pre-bonus)	5 15	267 09 (pre-bonus)

(e) ONGC do not have a proposal at present to make a public offering of shares.

(f) Does not arise.

Indo-Oman Pipeline Project

*118. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) the progiess made so far in the Indo-Oman submarine pipeline project for which $5 billion commitment has been made by the Omanese Government;

(b) whether a delegation comprising the officials of his Ministry and Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL) recently visited Iran to discuss the Iranian offer to export liquified natural gas (LNG),

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussions held particularly in regard to the alternative of a deep-sea route for the pipeline, skirting the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Pakistan in view of Pakistan's intransigence for over a year, which has resulted in the project having got bogged down;

(d) whether the Indian team also made any study of Iran's offer to export LNG and setting up facilities involving massive costs, and

(e) if so, their findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The Oman Oil Company has taken up the feasibility study for the Oman-India pipeline project The feasibility study is yet to be completed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It was decided in the meeting that efforts to obtain the consent of the Government of Pakistan for the survey of the pipeline route through Pakistan's EEZ should continue. It was also agreed that further information is required before a decision is taken to study the feasibility of the deep-sea route.

(d) and (e) Iran has indicated that they have taken up the feasibility study for an LNG project. Iran may offer to export LNG to India after the feasibility study is completed.

ADB Assistance for Power Sector

*119 DR. T SUBBARAMI REDDY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide $ 150 million aid for financing renewable energy development agency.

(b) if so, the projects to be undertaken under ADB loan,

(c) the time by which the work on the projects are likely to be started,

(d) whether IREDA has signed a MOU with ADB to carry out studies in specific renewable energy sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (e). A technical Assistance Agreement was signed between Government of India, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) for conducting a technical, financial and economic evaluation of three renewable ebergy sources cogeneration, Methane Gas Generation and Solar Thermal systems Subsequently, Wind Electric Generation was also included in the study The study recommended a loan of US $ 130 million from ADB to IREDA for market development in the above four sectors

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) fielded a Fact Finding Mission from 20th May to 3rd June, 1995 and subsequently an Appraisal Mission from 21st August to 4th September, 1995. The Mission submitted its Aide Memoire and recommended a loan of US $ 150 million for harnessing the above sectors. The amount of loan and associated terms and modalities are being worked out in consultation with ADB.

Petroleum Products

*120. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the new oil/gas reserves discovered from 1995 onwards, both onshore and off-shore, that are commercially viable for production of petroleum products; and

(b) the time by which the production is likely to commence and the quantities expected annually therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) (a) Oil/gas reserves have been discovered at the following places in the country during 1995 and 1996 :-

1.	Kamboi	- Cambay Basin
2.	Bhubandar	- Assam Arakan Fold Belt
3.	Adivipalem	- Krishna Godavari Onland
4.	Mullikipalle	- Krishna Godvari Onland
5.	Lankapalem	- Krishna Godvari Onland
6.	Mahadevapatnam	- Krishna Godvari Onland
7.	Kizhvalur	- Cauvery Basin Onland
8.	Pundi	- Cauvery Basin Onland
9.	Bhekulajan	- Assam
10.	Rajali	- Assam
11.	Rungaliting	- Assam
12	Borhapjan	- Assam
13.	Tamulikhat	- Assam
14.	Gumnewala	- Rajasthan
15.	WO-16	- Bombay Offshore
16.	B-153	- Bombay Offshore
17.	WO - 15	- Bombay Offshore
18	C-39	- Bombay Offshore

The commercial viability of these funds is under assessment.

(b) The following discoveries have already been put on trial production for further assessment of their potential .-

1 Kamboi
2. Pundi
3. Lankapalem

4. Mullikapalle
5. Bhekulajan
6. Rajali
7. Rungaliting
8. Tamulikhat

Two more discoveries namely Kizhvalur and Adavipalem are likely to be put on trial production by August' 96 and early 1997-98.

The schedule of putting the balance structures/fields on production would depend upon the result of further techno-economical evaluation/assessment.

As regards quatum of production likely to be obtained from these new oil/gas fields/structures, the same can be firmed up after generation of field production potential data to be established through delineation drilling, trial production data, assessment of recoverable reserves, petrophysical properties etc.

NRI Investment in Land

804. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage NRIs to purchase land and investment in housing industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The Government has formulated a scheme for encouraging non-residents of Indian nationality/origin to invest in urban development and housing. The scheme is open to individuals as well as Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) predominently-owned by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. The activities covered under the scheme as eligible for investment are :

(i) Development of serviced plots and construction of built-up residential premises;

(ii) real estate, covering construction of residential and commercial premises, including business centres and offices,

(iii) development of townships;

(iv) city and regional-level urban infrastructure facilities, including roads and bridges;

(v) manufacturing of building materials;

(vi) participatory/collaborative ventures with Indian builders/entrepreneurs in (i) to (v);

(vii) investments in Housing Finance Companies;

(viii) acquisition with repatriation of investment benefit of residential properties upto a maximum of two such properties;

(ix) acquisition of commercial immovable properties with repatriation of investment benefit; and

(x) gifting of two residential properties to a relative.

N.S.A.P.

805. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where the National Social Assistance Programme is being implemented;

(b) since when such programmes are being implemented and the main components of this programme;

(c) the funds allocated to different States during the last one year under the programme and the achievements made so far during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the programme effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is being implemented throughout the country.

(b) The NSAP is being implemented with effect from 15.8.1995. The three components of the NSAP are :-

(i) The National Old Age Pension Scheme

(ii) The National Family Benefit Scheme

(iii) The National Maternity Benefit Scheme

(c) The Statement regarding allocation of funds to the States/UTs during the last year 1995-96 alongwith the physical and financial progress achieved for the said period is attached. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi have yet to send their reports.

(d) The important steps taken for the effective implementation of the NSAP are :-

(i) Guidelines have been prepared

(ii) Constitution of Advisory Committee on NSAP at the Central level

(iii) Constitution of State and District Level Committees to oversee the implementation of the programme.

(iv) Involvement of field level public functionaries and voluntary organisations and panchayats

(v) Arrangements to monitor and evaluate the programme.

(vi) Publicity through the print and electronic media to create awareness among the people about the programme.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT ON THE PROGRESS OF NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME 1995-96 (Rs in lakhs ; Beneficiaries in numbers)

Sl No	States/ UTs	National Old Age Pension Scheme					National Benefit Scheme					National Maternity Benefit Scheme				
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Ceiling	Bene-ficiaries	Allocation	Release	Exp	Ceiling	Bene-ficiaries	Allocation	Release	Exp	Ceiling	Bene-ficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	2593 74	2593 74	1075 02	466000	260612	1334 93	1334 93	1109 60	24563	20390	746 75	746 75	622 28	242625	207427
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9 45	4 68	NR	1700	NR	3 47	1 71	NR	63	NR	3 93	1 95	NR	1313	NR
3	Assam	396 55	195.83	NR	70100	NR	378 85	188 21	NR	7063	NR	178 01	87 79	NR	58563	NR
4	Bihar	4306.54	2109 72	9 75	774400	NR	2151 32	1090 36	2 46	39563	398	1164 19	572.00	153	376750	1148
5	Goa	12 303	8 09	0 67	2200	447	6 80	3 37	1 10	125	17	5 03	26	0 003	1750	1
6	Gujarat	890 42	441 19	NR	160100	NR	448 49	222 33	NR	8250	NR	240 09	118 25	NR	77875	NR
7	Haryana	209 75	209 75	100 09	37700	33808	92 39	45 72	NR	1688	NR	72 38	35 72	NR	23875	NR
8	Himachal Pradesh	64 56	64 58	17 50	11600	8619	24 17	11 95	NR	438	NR	21 23	13 42	NR	9063	NR
9	J & K	147 86	147 86	44 55	26600	102265	55 24	27 3	11 25	1000	247	62 15	308	6.94	20750	2224
10.	Karnataka	1755 94	870 28	NR	316200	NR	775 07	383 69	NR	14188	NR	483 61	237.98	NR	157188	NR
11	Kerala	796 65	354 55	104 54	144500	38279	206 13	90 57	4 00	3688	70	147 01	64 88	0 42	46938	140
12	Madhya Pradesh	2736 86	2736 86	772 71	489800	181814	1661 31	823 85	NR	30688	NR	933.18	457 60	NR	305500	NR
13	Maharashtra	2785 13	1380 48	18 73	501700	7364	1225 51	606 69	4 76	22438	80	735 62	361 76	0 89	238375	276
14	Manipur	19 47	9 65	8 91	3500	NR	6 93	3 42	3 33	125	NR	8.23	4 07	3 63	2750	NR
15	Meghalaya	18 4	9 06	NR	3400	NR	6 66	3 27	NR	125	NR	7.86	3 74	NR	2625	NR
16	Mizoram	7 96	3 86	3 86	1400	1330	3 49	1 7	1 70	63	83	3 28	1 58	1 63	1063	1265
17	Nagaland	13 31	13 31	3 36	2400	NR	5 55	3 53	0 87	63	NR	5 59	5 59	1 38	1875	NR
18	Orissa	1583 99	784 08	373 32	283400	174331	1029 29	510 09	1 85	19063	18	488 07	240 08	4 17	158375	1389
19	Punjab	202 23	202 23	194 94	36500	36514	75 59	37 38	33 61	1375	579	51 82	25 48	11 47	168125	3663
20	Rajasthan	1114 67	552 07	NR	200000	NR	539 04	266 89	NR	9875	NR	410 60	202 67	NR	135688	NR
21	Sikkim	3 85	3 85	2 12	800	800	3 20	1 67	NR	63	NR	1 90	0 94	NR	625	NR
22	Tamilnadu	2179 81	2179 81	1080 53	391900	NR	1130 00	1130	560 08	20813	NR	563 60	563 6	276 86	181563	NR
23	Tripura	29 47	29 47	29 00	5300	NR	10 4	10 4	10 21	188	NR	12 34	12 34	12 34	4125	NR
24	Uttar Pradesh	5727 83	5727 83	11017 38	1027500	764671	3147 28	3147 28	684 68	58000	12651	177792	1777 92	509 87	579813	169589
25.	West Bengal	1971 02	976 31	888 25	353900	353900	1071 36	531 09	450 60	19750	18643	558 14	274 49	200 00	180875	170733
26	A & N Islands	3 39	1 68	NR	600	NR	3 35	1 69	NR	63	NR	1 34	0 69	NR	438	NR
27	Chandigarh	7 26	3 59	NR	1300	1187	3 42	1 72	0 10	83	1	3 19	1 57	0 15	1063	5
28.	D & N Haveli	1 73	0 85	0 23	300	300	3 31	1 65	1 61	63	88	0 61	0 29	0 26	188	28
29	Daman & Diu	1 18	0 52	0 44	200	86	3 31	1 48	1 30	63	24	0 41	0 18	0 08	125	24
30	NCT Delhi	105 69	52 4	NR	19000	NR	38 08	18 85	NR	6875	NR	44 34	21 85	NR	14813	NR
31	Lakshadweep	0 64	0 30	NR	100	NR	3 30	1 62	NR	63	NR	0 23	0 22	NR	63	NR
32	Pondicherry	8 35	4 16	NR	1500	NR	3 43	1 68	NR	63	NR	3 56	1 78	NR	1188	NR
	Total	29706 01	21670 61	15745 9	5335600	1871227	15450 67	10506 68	2883 08	290511	53289	8736 79	5870 55	1653 91	2995945	557918

* States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have merged their State Old Age Pension Scheme into NOAPS

[Translation]

LPG Agencies

806. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh for which advertisements for allocating LPG agencies appeared during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for not setting up LPG agencies there so far; and

(c) the location-wise details of inclusion of such places in marketing plan, advertisement and the dates of interview?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). During the last three years, 179 LPG distributorships were advertised in Madhya Pradesh by the Oil Marketing Companies. Interviews were completed by the Oil Selection Board in 80 cases, out of which 58 distributorships have already been commissioned. 99 cases were reported pending with the Oil Selection Board for conducting interviews.

[English]

Grant of Full Pay Leave

807 SHRI RAM NAIK . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India is aware that Government of Maharashtra grants full pay leave to their employees for treatment of serious illness due to T.B Cancer, Leprosy, Paralysis etc;

(b) whether Government of India grants similar facility to their employees;

(c) if so, the details of Government order under which it is granted, and

(d) if not, whether the Government of India would also consider to grant the above facility to their employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) (a) The Government of India does not monitor the service Rules of the State Governments However, a copy of the relevant rules of the Maharashtra Govt is presently available with the Department of Personnel & Training

(b) and (c) Extracts of Rules embodied in the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 relating to the treatment of various illnesses (including T.B , Cancer etc) are given in the enclosed statement

(d) The Fourth Central Pay Commission had observed that "The existing leave rules are quite comprehensive and do not require any major modifications." Also, the Conditions of service of the Central .Govt. employees are presently under consideration of the Fifth Central Pay Commission. There is, therefore, no proposal at present to review the Leave Rules to grant any extra facility.

STATEMENT

31. Leave not due

[1][(1) Save in the case of leave preparatory to retirement, leave not due may be granted to a Government servant in permanent employ or quasi-permanent employ (other than a military officer) limited to a maximum of 360 days during the entire service on medical certificate subject to the following conditions :

(a) the authority competent to grant leave is satisfied that there is reasonable prospect of the Government servant returning to duty on its expiry;

(b) leave not due shall be limited to the half-pay leave he is likely to earn thereafter;

(c) leave not due shall be debited against the half-pay leave the Government servant may earn subsequently.]

(1-A) Leave not due may also be granted to such of the temporary Government servants as are suffering from TB, Leprosy, Cancer or Mental illness, for a period not exceeding 360 days during entire service, subject to fulfilment of conditions in [1][clauses (a) to (c) of sub-rule (1)] and subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) that the Government servant has put in a minimum of one year's service,

(ii) that the post from which the Government servant proceeds on leave is likely to last till his return to duty, and

(iii) that the request for grant of such leave is supported by a medical certificate as envisaged in clauses (c) and (d) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 32

(2)(a) Where a Government servant who has been granted leave not due resigns from service or at his request permitted to retire voluntarily without returning to duty, the leave not due shall be cancelled, his resignation or retirement taking effect from the date on which such leave had commenced, and the leave salary shall be recovered.

1 Substituted. *vide* G 1 , Dept of Per & Trg . Notification No 11012/1/85-1 E (1) dated the 6th June, 1988, published as G S R No 476 in the Gazette of India, dated the 18th June, 1988 and takes effect from the 18th June, 1988

(b) Where Government servant who having availed himself of leave not due returns to duty but resigns or retires from service before he has earned such leave, he shall be liable to refund the leave salary to the extent the leave has not been earned subsequently :

Provided that no leave salary shall be recovered under clause (a) or clause (b) if the retirement is by reason of ill-health incapacitating the Government servant for further service or in the event of his death:

[1][Provided further that no leave salary shall be recovered under clause (a) or clause (b), if the Government servant is compolsorily retired prematurely under Rule 48 (1) (b) of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, or is retired under Fundamental Rule 56 (j) or Fundamental Rule 56 (l)]

32. Extraordinary leave

(1) Extraordinary leave may be granted to a Government servant (other than a military officer) in special circumstances :

(a) when no other leave is admissible :

(b) when other leave is admissible, but the Government servant applies in writing for the grant of extraordinary leave

(2) Unless the President in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case otherwise determines, no Government servant, who is not in permanent employ or quasi-permanent employ, shall be granted extrordinary leave on any one occasion in excess of the following limits :-

(a) three months' where the Government servant has competed [1][one years continuous service] on the date of expiry of leave of the kind due and admissible under these (a) and his request for such leave is supported by a medical certificate as required by these rules,

(c) Deleted.

(d) eighteen months, where Government servant who has completed one year's continuous service is undergoing treatment for-

(i) Pulmonary tuberculosis or pleurisy of tubercular origin, in a recognised sanatorium.

NOTE-The concession of extraordinary leave up to eighteen months shall be admissible also to a Government servant suffering from pulmonary tuber culosis or plecurisy of tubercular origin who receives treatment at his residence under a tuberculosis specialist recognised as such by the State Adiministrative Medical Officer concerned and produces a certificate signed by that specialist to the effect that he is under his treatment and that he has reasonable chances of recovery on the expity of the leave recommended.

(ii) tuberculosis of any other part of the body by a qualified tuberculosis specialist or a Civil Surgeon or Staff Surgeon;

or

(iii) leprosy in a recognised leprosy institution or by a Civil Surgeon or Staff Surgion or a specialist in leprosy hospital recognised as such by the State Administrative Medical Officer concerned.

[1](iv) Cancer or for mental illness, in an institution recognised for the treatment of such disease or by a Civil Surgeon or Staff Surgeon or a specialist in such disease

(e) twenty-four months, where the leave is required for the purpose of prosecuting studies certified to be in the public interest, provided the Goverment servant concerned has completed three year's continuous service on the date of expiry of leave of the kind due and admissible under these rules, including three months' extraordinary leave under clause (a).

(3) (a) Where a Government servant is granted extraordinary leave in relaxation of the provisions contained in clause (e) of sub-rule (2), shall be required to execute a bond in form 6 undertaking to refund to the Government the actual amount of expenditure incurred by the Goverment during such leave plus that incurred by any other agency with interest thereon in the event of his not returning to duty on the expiry of such leave or quiting the service before period of three years after return to duty.

(b) The bond shall be supported by sureties from two permanent Government servants having status comparable to or higher than that of the Government servant

(4) Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes may, for the purpose of attending the Pre-Examination

44. Special disability leave for injury intentionally inflicted

(1) The authority competent to grant leave may grant special disability leave to a Government servant

1 Substituted, *vide* G I, D P & A R, Notification No P 11012/1/77 E IV (A), dated the 21st November 1979

2 Deleted, *vide* G I, D P & A R, Notification No P 1101/1/77-E IV (A), dated the 21st November 1979

1 Inserted *vide* G I, D P & A R Notification No P 1011/1 77-E, IV (A), dated the 21st November, 1979

(whether permanent or temporary) who is disabled by injury intentionally inflicted or caused in or in consequence of the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position.

(2) Such leave shall not be granted unless the disability manitested itself within three months of the occurrence to which it is attributed and the person disabled acted with due promptitude in bringing it to notice :

Provided that the authority competent to grant leave may, if it is satisfied as to the cause of the disability, permit leave to be granted in cases where the disability manifested itself more than three months after the occurrence of its cause.

(3) The period of leave granted shall be such as is certified by an Authorised Medical Attendant and shall in no case exceed 24 months.

(4) Special disability leave may be combined with leave of any other kind.

(5) Special disability leave may be granted more than once if the disability is aggravated or reproduced in similar circumstances at later date, but not more tham 24 months of such leave shall be granted in consequence of any one disability.

(6) Special disability leave shall be counted as duty in calculating service for pension and shall not, except the leave granted under the provison to clause (b) of sub-rule (7), be debited against the leave account.

(7) Leave salary during such leave shall, -

(a) for the first 120 days of any period of such leave including a period of such leave granted under sub-rule (5), be equal to leave salary while on earned leave: and

(b) for the remaining period of any such leave, be equal to leave salary during half-pay leave :

Provided that a Government servant may, at his option, be allowed leave salary as in sub-rule (a) for a period not exceeding another 120 days, and in the event the period of such leave shall be debited to his half pay leave account.

NOTE—Leave salary in respect of special disability leave granted to a Government servant who has ? service under more than one Government may be apportioned between the Government accordance with the normal rules.

(8) (a) In the case of a person to whom the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923) applies, the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall be reduced by the amount of compensation payable under clause (d) of sub-section (I) of section 4 of the said Act.

(b) In the case of a person to whom the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) applies, the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall be reduced by the amount of benefit payable under the said Act for the corresponding period.

(9) (a) The provisions of this rule shall also apply-

(i) to a Civil Government servant disabled in consequence of service with a military force, if he discharged as unfit for further military service, but is not completely and parmanently incapacitated for further civil service; and

(ii) to a civil servant not so discharged who suffers a disability which is certified by a medical board to be directly attributable to his service with a military force.

(b) In either case, any period of leave granted to such a person under military rules in respect of that disability shall be reckoned as leave granted under this rule for the purpose of calculating the period admissible.

Training Course at the centres notified by the Government from time to time, be granted extraordinary leave by head of Department in relaxation of the provisions of sub-rule (2).

(5) Two spells of extraordinary leave, if intervened by any other kind of leave, shall be treated as one continuous spell of extraordinary leave for the purposes of sub-rule (2).

(6) The authority competent to grant leave may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into extraordinary leave.

45. Special disability leave for accidental injury

(1) The provisions or Rule 44 shall apply also to a Government servant whether permanent or temporary, who is disabled by injury accidentally incured in, or in consequence of, the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position, or by illness incurred in the performance of any particular duty, which has the effect of increasing his liability to illness or injury beyond the ordinary risk attaching to the civil post which he holds.

(2) The grant of special disability leave in such case shall be subject to the further conditions-

(i) that the disability, if due to disease, must be certified by an Authorised Medical Attendant to be directly due to the performance of the particular duty;

(ii) that, if the Government servant has contracted such disability during service otherwise than with a military force, it must be, in the opinion of the authority competent to sanction leave, exceptional in character; and

(iii) that the period of absence recommended by an Authorised Medical Attendant may be covered in part, by leave under this rule and in part by any other kind of leave, and that the amount of special disability leave granted on leave salary equal to that admissible on earned leave shall not exceed 120 days.

46. Hospital leave

(1) The authority competent to grant leave may grant hospital leave to-

(a) Class IV Government servants, and

(b) such Class III Government servents whose duties involve the handling of dangerous machinery, explosive materials, poisonous drugs and the like, or the performance of hazardous tasks,

while under medical treatment in a hospital or otherwise, for illness or injury if such illness or injury is directly due to risks incurred in the course of their official duties.

(2) Hospital leave shall be granted on the production of medical certificate from an Authorised Medical Attendant.

(3) Hospital leave may be granted for such period as the authority granting it may consider necessary, on leave salary-

(i) equal to leave salary while on earned leave for the first 120 days of any period of such leave; and

(ii) equal to leave salary during half-pay leave, for the remaining period of any such leave.

(4) Hospital leave shall not be debited against the leave account and may be combined with any other kind of leave which may be admissible, provided the total period of leave, after such combination does not exceed 28 months.

(5) (a) In the case of a person to whom the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923) applies, the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall be reduced by the amount of compensation payable under clause (a) of sub-section(i) of section 4 of the said Act.

(b) In the case of person to whom the employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) applies, the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall be reduced by the amount of benefit payable under the said Act for the corresponding period

47. Seamen's sick leave

(1) A Government servant serving as an officer, warrant officer or petty officer on a Government vessel may, while undergoing medical treatment for sickness or injury, either on his vessel or in hospital, be granted leave, by an authority competent to grant leave, on leave salary equal to full pay for a period not exceeding six weeks:

Provided that such leave shall not be granted if a Government medical officer certifies that the Government servant is malignering or that his ill-health is due to drunkenness or similar self-indulgence or to his own action in wilfully causing or aggravating disease or injury.

(2) A seaman disabled in the exercise of his duty may be allowed leave on leave salary equal to full pay for a maximum period not exeeding three months, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :-

(a) a Government Medical Officer must certify the disability;

(b) the disability must not be due to the seaman's own carelesness or inexperience;

(c) the vacancy caused by his absence must not be filled.

(3) (a) In the case of a person to whom the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923) applies, the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall be reduced by the amount of compensation payable under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.

(b) In the case of a person to whom the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) applies, the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall be reduced by the amount of benefit payable under the said Act for the corresponding period.

Tribal Farmers

808. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sought report from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding the cases of indebtedness and settlement of the persons involved particularly the tribal farmers of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and relief provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No such report has been called by the Union Government from the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) Question does not arise.

DRDA

809. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether DRDA functions are entrusted to Zila Parishads and Autonomous Councils in certain States, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). States have been advised that District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) should function under the overall supervision, control and guidance of Zilla Parishads. Chairman of Zilla Parishad would be ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Body of DRDA and would preside over its Meetings. Chief Executive Officer of Zilla parishad would be Member Secretary of the Governing Body of the DRDA. District Collectors/DMs/Deputy Commissioners are to be designated as Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director of Zilla Parishad and will preside over the Meetings of the Executive Committee of the DRDA. Provision has also been made for inclusion of the Ex. MPs/MLAs/Member of minority community in the Governing Body of the DRDAs

[Translation]

Land Reclamation

810 SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the unit-wise total amount released to the offices of the Land Reclamation Departments located in Fatehpur and Banda Districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(b) the item-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the land-reclamation work has been got done against the prescribed norms.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor,

(e) whether complaints letters have been received from the district Magistrate Fatehpur and Banda,

(f) if so, the action taken thereon, and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) (a) to (g) The required information will be laid on Table of the House

Generation of Electricity through Non-Conventional Energy Sources

+811 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item under the caption "Desh Bhar Mein Bijli Sankat Gehrane Ka Andesha" Published in 'Dainik Jagran' (New Delhi Edition) dated June 24 1996.

(b) whether the Government keeping in view the prevailing power crisis propose to generate electricity through non-conventional energy sources i.e. through solar energy;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the near future to ensure the solar energy easily accessible to all and make available its equipment to the public at the lowest price;

(d) the total expenditure proposed to be incurred on this scheme and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the overall energy needs and resources in the country, the Government has been promoting the generation of electricity for both grid supply and for decentralised use Over 900 MW of power generating capacity based on wind energy, small hydro power and biomass has already been installed in the country Over 20 MW of decentralised systems using solar photovoltaic and biomass energy sources have also been installed. Proposals for expanding these activities during the 9th Five Year Plan are being developed. Among other measures planned are .

1. Wider use of solar hot water systems to reduce the load on conventional power supply.
2. Soft loan schemes for financing the projects of solar hot water systems
3. Large scale use of solar pumps and solar lighting systems in order to improve the energy supply in rural areas
4. Establishment of showrooms dedicated to renewable energy products to ensure easy accessibility of these products to the public

(d) An amount of Rs 80 crores has been proposed for expenditure on various solar energy and grid power generation programme during 1996-97

(e) Does not arise

[English]

Power Project in Jammu and Kashmir

812 SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) the hydel power projects identified in Jammu and Kashmir on the River Chenab with its capacity

(b) the projects taken up for execution-both in the State and Central sectors along with the amount spent on each such project,

(c) the total amount spent on the power sector during last three years by State Government in each

region and power generation capacity of each such project, both excuted and still under execution; and

(d) when the Sewa Hydel Project was taken up for execution and amount spent so far on it the time schedule fixed at the time of launching of the project and its estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) The following major Hydel Project have been identified in J & K on Chenab river :-

S.No.	Name of Project	Capacity in MWs		
		Stage-I	Stage-II	Total
1	Salal HEP	345	345	690
2	Bulhasti HEP	390	390	780
3	Sawalkote HEP	600	600	1200
4	Baghlihar HEP	450	450	900
5	Rattle HEP	170	170	340
6	Pakaldul HEP	1000	1000	2000
7	Bursar HEP	1020	-	1020
8.	Naunatoo Naigarh HEP	400	-	400
9	Kirthai Naunatoo HEP	750	-	750
		5125	2955	8080

(b) None of the above projects has been taken up for execution by the State Govt The amount spent in the Central Sector by NHPC for execution of the following power projects is indicated below :-

			Amount spent by end of June 1996 (Rs in crores)
1	Salal HE Project St-I	(345 MW)	651 48
2	Salal HE Project St-II	(345 MW)	258 07
3	Dulhasti HE Project St-I	(390 MW)	1412 56
4	Baglihar HE Project	(450 MW)	17 16 (Under
5	Sawalkot HE Project	(600 MW)	8 64 transfer to State Govt)

Other projects are yet to be taken up

(c) The total expenditure on power sector for the State during the last three years is as under -

(i) 1993-94 Rs 174 56 crores
(ii) 1994-95 Rs 259.31 crores
(iii) 1995-96 Rs 290 60 crores

The regionwise break-up of these expenditure figures are not maintained by the State Government.

The power generation capacities of projects both executed and still under execution during the last three years are as under :-

(i) Upper Sindh Hydel Project Stage-II (Kmr) 105 MWs (Under execution)
(ii) Small Hydel Projects in Kashmir e.g. Pahalgam (2 MW) Machil (0.35 MW), Asthan Nallah (1 05 MW) 3.40 MWs -do-
(iii) Small Hydel Project in Jammu region e g Chenani-II (2 MW), Chenani-III (7.5 MW) Sewa-III (9 00 MW) and Baderwah (1 MW) 19.50 MW -do-
(iv) Parnai Hydel Project in Jammu 37.5 MW -do-
(v) Sewa-II Hydel Project in Jammu. 120 MWs -do-
(vi) Small/Mini Hydel Projects in Leh & Kargil e g. Sanjak (1.26 MW) Haftal (1.00 MW) Merpacho (0 75 MW) Igo-merchillong (3 00 MW) Dumkar (4.50 MW) Chutak (12 00 MW) 22 5 MW -do-
(vii) Iqbal Bridge MHP (3 75 MW) Hunder, Sumoor & Bazgo (0 8 MW) 4 55 MW (2 05 MW capacity Commissioned)
(viii) Gas Turbine Project Kashmir (Phase-II) 100 MWs Commissioned

Besides the above projects, the following main generation projects belonging to the State are in operation for the past many years -

(i) Lower Jehlum HEP (Kashmir) 105 MWs
(ii) Upper Sindh HEP Stage-I 22.5 MWs
(iii) Ganderbal HEP (Kashmir) 15 MWs
(iv) Chenani HEP Stage-I Jammu 24 MWs
(v) Gas Turbine Phase-I & Phase-II Kashmir 75 MWs

(d) Sewa Project is proposed to be executed in three stages Stage-III of the Project was taken up for execution with an installed capacity of 9 00 MWs in 1992. It is targetted to be commissioned in 1997-98 The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 16 92 crores which has been revised to Rs 43 00 crores The expenditure ending 3/96 is Rs. 27 19 crores Stage-II of the Project envisages an installed capacity of 120 MWs The original estimated cost of Stage-II was Rs 178 00 crores which has been revised to Rs 325 00 crores

Expenditure incurred on infrastructural works of the Project ending 3/96 was Rs. 34.54 crores. The infrastructural works on the Project were started in 1990 and the schedule for completion was 6 years. However, on account of paucity of resources, the project has been proposed for private participation. The revised target for its completion in 2002-03. Stages-I is yet to be fully investigated.

Power Projects

813. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects cleared/awaiting clearance of the Union Government for the State of Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) the amount of power being supplied through National Grid to J & K;

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the clearance of power projects and ensure regular power supply to the citizens;

(d) the funds allocated, project-wise; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (c) to (e). There are three cleared ongoing Schemes in Jammu & Kashmir. The details are as follows :-

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Capacity (MW)	Funds allocated for 1995-96 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Upper Sindh-II	2x35	35.0
2	Pampore-II GT	4x25	6.0
3	Upper Sindh-II Extn	1x35	5.0

Three Schemes namely New Ganderbal HEP (3x15 MW), Parkhachik Panikhar St. I & II HEP (5x12 MW) and Uri HEP St. II (Ph-I) (4x70 MW) are under examination in Central Electricity Authority.

The project authorities have been requested to furnish additional information/clarification sought by the Central Electricity Authority. The status of these projects is being monitored regularly by the Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority to expedite the clearances. Periodic discussions are held with the project authorities/promoters in this regard.

(b) The amount of power actually drawn by the Jammu & Kashmir State from the Central Sector during the months of April to May, 1996 was 412.0 MU as against the entitlement of 559.9 MU.

D.D.A. Flats

814. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. in 1979 had launched some New Pattern HUDCO scheme of flats;

(b) if so, the details thereof with areas and cost fixed under scheme, category-wise;

(c) whether some flats under the scheme have since been allotted;

(d) if so, the details thereof locality and category-wise and draw-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to allot more such flats in future during 1996 and 1997 by holding more draws; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). DDA has reported that a Scheme titled New Pattern Registration Scheme was launched in 1979 for allotment of Janta, LIG & MIG flats. The amount of registration deposit, plinth area and tentative cost indicated in the brochure of the scheme was as under :-

Category	Plinth Area	Tentative Cost (Rs.)	Amt. of registration deposit (Rs.)	
			GEN	SC/ST
MIG	60-65 Sqm	42,000/-	4500/-	3500/-
LIG	about 39 Sqm	18,000/-	1500/-	1200/-
Janta	Upto 24 Sqm	8,000/-	250/-	200/-

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Flats are allotted through draw of lots held from time to time. Category-wise number of allotments made under this scheme upto 31/3/96 is as under :

MIG	LIG	Janta
30769	48702	58276

The localities, in which these flats are located are given in the attached statement.

(e) and (f). There are 31,204 registrants under this Scheme to whom flats are yet to be allotted. Keeping in view the constraints of availability of land and provision of services by other agencies, DDA plans to allot flats to all the awaiting registrants of the Scheme within a period of two years. However, no registrants of Janta category is now awaiting allotment of flats under this scheme.

STATEMENT

1.	Rohini	2.	Narela
3.	Bindapur	4.	Janakpuri
5.	Dwarka	6.	Nasirpur
7.	Madipur	8.	Hastsal
9.	Lawrance Road	10.	Pul Pahladpur
11	Mayapuri	12	Paschim Vihar
13.	Vasant Kunj	14.	Kalkaji
15	Sidharth Enclave	16.	Rajouri Garden
17	Shalimar Bagh	18.	Motia Khan
19	Sarai Khalil	20	Pitampura
21	Jahangirpuri	22.	Madanpur Khadar
23	Jasola	24.	East of Loni Road
25	Jafrabad.	26	Mansarovar Park
27.	Nand Nagri	28.	Jhilmil
29	Dilshad Garden	30	Trilokpuri
31	Mayur Vihar	32	Kondli Gharoli
33	Ashok Vihar	34	Jai Dev Park
35	Vikaspuri	36	Hari Nagar
37	Chilla Village	38	Khirki
39	Dakshin Puri	40.	Sarita Vihar
41	Badarpur	42.	Toda Pur
43	Posangipur	44	Mangla Puri
45	Kalu Sarai	46	Adhchini
47	Basant Gaon	48	Panchsheel
49	Peera Garhi	50	Gazipur
51	Raghubir Nagar	52	Shastri Park

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana-II

815 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for stopping grants to the States under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana-II stream,

(b) the exact date when the grants was stopped,

(c) whether requests regarding revival of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana-II stream have been received from State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) (a) and (b) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)-II stream has been merged with the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) from 1.1 1996 and uncovered blocks of JRY-II stream districts has been covered under the EAS

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Construction and Development Work in Constituencies

816. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to State :

(a) Whether Members of Parliament have been authorised to carry out construction and developmental works in their respective constituencies by making recommendations under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);

(b) whether the administration has ordered for suspending such developmental works recommended and approved under the above authority of the Members of Parliament during the period from January, 96 to May' 96;

(c) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the authority of the Members of Parliament for making recommendations for conducting works has also been withdrawn;

(e) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to restore the said scheme soon for the newly elected Members of Parliament; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K ALAGH) (a) Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), each Member of Parliament (MP) has the choice to suggest to the District Collector works to the tune of Rs. one crore per year to be taken up in his/her constituency/chosen district as per the guidelines of the scheme Based on the recommendations made by the MP, the works are to be got implemented by the concerned Collector through Government agencies by following established procedures.

(b) and (c). No instructions suspending the works under the scheme from January, 1996 onwards had been issued However, instructions were issued to all the Collectors, who were advised not to take up the execution of new works from 19th March, 1996 onwards because of the following reasons :

(i) The Model Code of Conduct for elections came into force with effect from 19.3.1996.

(ii) In the Writ Petition Number 8200 of 1996 filed by Shri K.V.S. Murthy, the Andhra Pradesh High Court had directed the Election Commission to issue necessary instructions forthwith to restrain all the MPs both Lok

Sabha and Rajya Sabha from spending out of the fund of Rs. 1 crore under the scheme until the elections were over. The Election Commission, accordingly, issued instructions on 28.4.1996 directing the Chief Electoral Officers to bring to the notice of all the MPs the contents of the Andhra Pradesh High Court Order for information and strict compliance.

(iii) Certain policy measures had to be taken especially with regard to matters pertaining to the period of transition between dissolution of the Tenth Lok Sabha and the constitution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The Collectors were, therefore, advised not to take up new works for execution pending a policy decision in the aforesaid matters.

(d) The scheme has not been discontinued. In fact, all the Collectors have been requested to contact the newly elected MPs from their districts and inform them about the details of the scheme and make them familiar with the guidelines.

(e) to (g). The question does not arise.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

817. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various poverty alleviation programmes being implemented. implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in rural areas under the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the allocation made for the same, and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed under the programmes;

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(e) the number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K ALAGH) : (a) The major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the rural areas of the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) These programmes also cover the Scheduled Tribes.

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in all the blocks of the country. It aims at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to enable them to acquire productive assets and appropriate skills to cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose annual income is below the poverty line. Within the target group there is an ensured coverage of 50% for SC/ST families.

(ii) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) programme is a wage employment programme which is being implemented throughout the country since 1989 with the basic objective of generating additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas and also to strengthen rural infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor. Under this programme preference is given to SC/ ST.

(iii) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 identified backward blocks situated in drought prorne, desert, tribal and hill areas, in which the revamped public distribution system was in operation. The EAS has now been extended to cover 3206 blocks of the country in all States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. Of these 1115 blocks covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and 133 blocks are under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) having a larger concentration of tribal population Under this scheme assured employment for 100 days of unskilled manual work has to be provided to those who are seeking it, during the lean agricultural season. The secondary objective is the creation of rural infrastructure and community assets.

(b) There is no specific allocation made for Scheduled Tribes under these poverty alleviation programmes.

(c) There is no specific target fixed for Scheduled Tribes under these poverty alleviation programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Statewise coverage of Scheduled Tribes under these poverty alleviation programmes during the first four years of the Eighth Plan (i.e. 1992-93 to 1995-96) is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

S.No.	States/U.Ts	Integrated Rural Development Programme (No. of families assisted)			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)	1995-96 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18188	52829	16225	12827
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13642	15207	11756	14381
3	Assam	9957	16164	15037	14248
4	Bihar	49860	70168	48713	47113
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	22075	27983	25320	15188
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	840	834	923	716
9	Jammu & Kashmir	799	2231	1163	641
10	Karnataka	6666	8936	9430	9021
11	Kerala	1853	1969	1493	1262
12	Madhya Pradesh	67179	92068	72968	69801
13	Maharashtra	31135	36378	33751	28205
14	Manipur	2040	4126	5770	1849
15	Meghalaya	3011	2617	5922	4519
16	Mizoram	3474	4684	2006	5085
17	Nagaland	3996	5489	1220	211
18	Orissa	28838	50246	40631	35843
19	Punjab		-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	20099	22315	21087	18748
21	Sikkim	397	469	529	1090
22	Tamilnadu	3644	5306	3763	2849
23	Tripura	3785	5234	798	5327
24	Uttar Pradesh	2378	2486	2971	3300
25	West Bengal	9171	1210	10828	9804
26	A & N Islands	275	230	159	-
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28	D & Haveli	274	341	267	265
29	Daman & Diu	68	133	57	42
30	Delhi	-	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	156	81	100	18
32	Pondicherry	16	-	-	40
	Total	303816	432734	332887	302393

S.No.	States/U.Ts	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Employment generated in Lakh mandays).			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)	1995-96 (Prov.)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.66	144.17	97.89	105.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.52	4.85	5.58	9.24
3.	Assam	27.80	108.15	74.05	55.18
4.	Bihar	266.85	307.81	184.68	216.16
5.	Goa	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	114.34	96.46	101.10	95.24
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.40	1.93	2.22	2.37
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.35	5.67	13.73	6.77
10.	Karnataka	39.47	52.59	42.55	56.61
11.	Kerala	7.25	7.42	4.64	6.39
12	Madhya Pradesh	289.77	295.55	269.94	256.28
13.	Maharashtra	198.46	265.18	188.25	212.97
14	Manipur	3.58	5 47	5.27	6.25
15.	Meghalaya	8.83	9.39	8.05	4.86
16.	Mizoram	4.78	6.32	5.72	3.98
17.	Nagaland	15.47	16.02	8.47	5.76
18.	Orissa	119.73	182.12	170.00	218.49
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Rajasthan	97.13	118.55	105.15	84.59
21.	Sikkim	3.77	3.79	2.98	4.17
22.	Tamilnadu	13.62	13.91	27.65	31.30
23.	Tripura	5.80	10.58	13.16	8.89
24	Uttar Pradesh	11.10	12.00	10.04	13.93
25	West Bengal	78.75	76.28	67.43	41.12
26.	A & N Islands	0.57	0.58	0.85	0.85
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	D & Haveli	2.65	2.30	2.06	0.64
29.	Daman & Diu	0.09	0.54	0.40	0.85
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	2.68	2.21	1.91	1.05
32	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1445.51	1749.84	1413.77	1448.81

S.No.	States/U.Ts	Intesified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Employment Generated in Lakh mandays)			Employment Assurance Scheme (Employment Generated in Lakh mandays)		
		1993-94	1994-95(P)	1995-96 (Prov.)	1993-94 (Prov.)	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (Prov.)
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.40	24.11	10.28	NR	83.98	55.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh				3.61	20.84	50.67
3.	Assam				NR	34.93	61.08
4.	Bihar	30.85	62.02	40.68	NR	82.31	86.15
5	Goa				-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	14.84	39.38	16.65	4.86	16.75	41.33
7	Haryana				0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh				0.05	2.24	2.95
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.31	NR	NR
10	Karnataka	4.21	11.52	6.91	3.27	17.18	26.26
11	Kerala				0.51	4.33	4.5
12	Madhya Pradesh	34.65	181.94	62.97	27.91	195.29	187.39
13.	Maharashtra	18.58	86.14	26.77	8.02	59.28	73.65
14	Manipur				NR	NR	15.96
15.	Meghalaya				0.00	1.23	6.82
16	Mizoram				8.52	41.71	35.28
17.	Nagaland				33.92	28.81	34.46
18	Orissa	18.31	68.66	29.66	16.60	143.89	157.45
19.	Punjab				-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	27.32	74.34	13.63	17.15	77.84	70.00
21	Sikkim	NR	2.67	1.78	0.20	2.72	4.87
22	Tamilnadu				NR	21.86	21.49
23	Tripura				7.18	26.46	13.95
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.46	1.66	0.77	NR	5.47	5.3
25.	West Bengal	12.14	18.46	7.57	NR	43.31	24.67
26.	A & N Islands				NR	0.51	0.09
27	Chandigarh				-	-	-
28.	D & Haveli				0.04	0.1	0.14
29.	Daman & Diu				0.00	0.1	0.01
30	Delhi				-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep				0.00	0.34	1.02
32.	Pondicherry				-	-	-
	Total	191.00	570.90	217.67	132.15	911.48	980.86

The (JRY) and (EAS) were launched in 1993-94

Clearance to New Power Projects

818. SHRI SURESH KALMADI :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Power Projects are awaiting for the clearance of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for their expeditious clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). 14 private sector projects aggregating to 7706 MW and 15 state and central sector projects aggregating to 8477 MW are currently under various stages of examination in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The details of the projects are given in the attached statement. The techno economic clearance of these projects by CEA are pending, for various inputs from the project authorities, which cover statutory and other clearances from the State and central agencies, additional information on project costs and financial packages, fuel and other linkages, environment clearances and detailed project report from the promoters of the project.

STATEMENT

List of Power Projects under examination by the Central Electricity Authority for accord of techno-economic clearance

S.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
	State/Central Sector Schemes (as on 30.6.1996)	
	HYDRO	
	Jammu & Kashmir	
1	New Ganderbal HEP	3x15
2	Parkhachik Panikhar St. I & St. II HEP	5x12
3	Uri HEP St. II (Ph I) (PDC, J & K Govt.)	4x70
	Maharashtra	
1	Chikaldara HEP (Pumped Storage Scheme)	2x200
	Orissa	
1	Sindol HEP	320
	THERMAL	
	Gujarat	
1	Ghoga Lignite TPS (GPCL)	2x120
2	Pipavav GTPP (GPCL)	615
3	Coastal TPS (GPCL)	1000
	Maharashtra	
1	Uran GTPP Extn (MSEB)	400
	Andhra Pradesh	
1	Simhadri TPS (NTPC)	2x500
2	Hyderabad Metro CCGT St I (NTPC)	650
	Karnataka	
1	Yelanka DGPP Extn (KEB)	2x23.4
	EASTERN REGION	
1	Maithon R/B TPS (DVC)	4x250
2	Mejia TPS-II (DVC)	2x210
3	Talcher STPP-II (NTPC)	4x500

1	2	3
HYDRO		
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Karcham Wangtoo HEP (M/s. Jai Prakash Ind. Ltd.)	4x250
2.	Malana HEP (M/s. Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mill)	2x43
Uttar Pradesh		
1	Vishnuprayag HEP (M/s. JIL)	4x100
2.	Srinagar HEP (M/s. duncans Ind. Ltd.)	5x66
THERMAL		
Haryana		
1	Yamunanagar TPS (M/s. Yamunanagar Power Co. Ltd.)	2x350
Uttar Pradesh		
1	Rosa TPP (Ph I) (M/s. Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corpn. Ltd.).	2x250
Gujarat		
1	Jamnagar (Near Sikka) TPP Ph-I (M/s. Reliance Power Ltd.)	2x250
2.	Surat Lignite TPP (M/s GIPCL)	2x125
Madhya Pradesh		
1	Korba (West) TPP Extn. (M/s. India Thermal Power Ltd. promoted by M/s. Mukand Ltd.)	2x210
2.	Korba (East) TPS (M/s. Daewoo Power (India Ltd)	2x525
Maharashtra		
1	Patalganga CCPP (M/s. Reliance Patalganga Power Pvt. Ltd.)	410
Andhra Pradesh		
1	Vizag TPS (Hinduja National Power Corpn. Ltd. promoted by M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd. India and M/s. National Power PLC U.K.)	2x520
2	Ramagundam Extn. (M/s BPL Power Project) (A.P. Ltd.)	2x260
Orissa		
1	Dubri TPP (M/s Kalinga Power Corpn. Ltd.)	2x250

Sewerage Disposal Scheme

819 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any sewerage disposal scheme for Indore City to Central Government for clearance;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to such schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Indore town in December, 1990 for technical clearance. The State Public Health Engineering Department was asked to modify the proposal based on the comments of Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) and resubmit the same for technical clearance. The State Government was last remanded in the matter in December, 1995. No financial assistance is provided by Central Government for such schemes.

Operation of Schemes and Projects

820. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state .

(a) the projects and schemes operating in various States and Union Territories for which hundred percent Central assistance is provided;

(b) the fund released in this regard from 1991-92 to 1995-96, project-wise, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether each State and Union Territory has spent such fund for the purpose for which the same was given;

(d) if not, the details thereof, including the steps taken against the defaulters; and

(e) the States, who failed to furnish the account for such Central fund from 1991-92 to 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (e). Scheme-wise assistance for State Plans has been discontinued from the Fourth Five Year Plan onwards. However, there are some Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are hundred per cent funded by the Central Ministries/Departments from their Budget. These Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories and are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories. These schemes are monitored by the administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission does not have any direct role in their implementation. It, however, generally reviews the implementation of Plan Schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the State Governments/Union Territories and Central Ministries/Departments.

[Translation]

Supply of Petroleum Products

821 DR G.R. SARODE
SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the demand made by each State for supply of petrol, diesel and kerosene during the each of the last three years;

(b) the actual quantity of these products supplied during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have received fresh demand for enhancing the quota of these products, and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) Petrol and Diesel are supplied in full as per the requirement all over the country. Kerosene is an allocated product and Central Government makes bulk allocation to the States on historical basis, who manage its retail distribution.

Requests are received for additional allocation of kerosene from time to time. However, on account of constraints of product availability, foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the full demand of the States. Nevertheless, a three percent increase was given in the allocation of kerosene for the country as a whole during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 over the previous years, wherein additional quantity was allocated to States/UTs having less per capita consumption and vice versa to reduce the inter-state disparity.

The quantity of petrol, diesel and kerosene supplied State-wise during the last three years, is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	M.S.	S.K.O.	H.S.D.
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	241.59	590.76	2191.01
Assam	50.76	254.61	346.23
Bihar	136.19	511.11	1329.35
Goa	28.85	27.28	141.39
Gujarat	310.43	789.82	1771.64
Jammu & Kashmir	46.40	103.98	133.55
Kerala	155.72	270.18	959.69
Madhya Pradesh	173.75	405.22	1487.00
Tamil Nadu	261.98	666.19	2233.12
Maharashtra	561.81	1523.13	2969.98
Karnataka	252.34	452.49	1388.03
Orissa	58.92	174.86	534.11
Punjab	247.37	326.56	1441.67
Rajasthan	146.25	286.38	1640.35
Uttar Pradesh	360.09	976.20	3362.54
West Bengal	144.18	761.53	1404.01
Haryana	122.56	156.98	1076.75
Himachal Pradesh	25.29	37.78	135.80
Manipur	8.92	21.51	21.11
Meghalaya	15.70	16.53	72.90
Nagaland	10.03	11.00	22.72
Sikkim	2.66	5.81	6.21
Tripura	5.38	21.24	29.15
Andaman & Nicobar	2.17	4.27	42.66
Arunachal Pradesh	11.61	12.91	51.45
Chandigarh	37.15	21.93	44.64
Delhi	375.21	238.11	839.54
Dadra & Nagar Hav	2.33	3.11	16.64
Daman & Diu	2.01	4.35	5.31
Lakshadweep	-	32	2.84
Mizoram	5.62	6.68	15.28
Pondicherry	9.12	14.73	98.14

States	M.S.	H.S.D.	S.K.O.
Chandigarh	37.2	43.8	17.9
Delhi	407.7	924.8	241.2
Haryana	132.2	1220 1	157.6
Himachal Pradesh	25 7	148 1	38.8
Jammu & Kashmir	45.9	201 7	106.1
Punjab	285.1	1599.1	335.0
Rajasthan	160.4	1778.8	306.6
Uttar Pradesh	362 0	3642 6	1025.4
Assam	51 7	349 4	256.5
Arunachal Pradesh	14 9	54 8	12.7
Manipur	8.9	21 5	22.3
Meghalaya	15.7	78 5	16.4
Mizoram	5.2	17 1	6.4
Nagaland	10 5	24.9	11.2
Tripura	5 4	31 8	22 3
Sikkim	4 9	14 9	11.9
Bihar	144 7	1457 3	558.7
Orissa	63.2	578 9	197 1
West Bengal	149 4	1521 1	753 2
Andaman	2 4	39 9	4 8
Maharashtra	625.6	3193 6	1514.2
Gujarat	329 6	1927 3	807.8
Madhya Pradesh	191 5	1662 8	447 3
Goa	28 1	164 8	29.2
Daman	2 0	7 4	1.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2 7	22 9	3 1
Diu	0 4	1 7	1.4
Tamil Nadu	291 9	2447 1	666 6
Kerala	174 3	1056 8	272 4
Pondicherry	9 7	82 2	14.6
Karnataka	274 4	1516 1	461.5
Andhra Pradesh	268 4	2414 9	599.3

State/Union Territory	M S	S.K O	H S D.
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	45 99	124.99	195 04
Punjab	313 26	352 58	1766 41
Rajasthan	195 71	329 51	2142.60
Uttar Pradesh	394 60	1092 19	3700.20
Haryana	148 98	164 60	1350 86
Himachal Pradesh	26 09	37 08	169 99
Chandigarh	42 42	19.57	52.56
Delhi	436.37	240.23	1152.76
Assam	54 81	265.92	353.20
Manipur	9 16	22.19	23.85
Meghalaya	17 89	16.97	88.48
Nagaland	10.57	12.60	28.75
Tripura	5.89	23.32	32 74
Arunachal Pradesh	16.20	11.94	59 42
Mizoram	6.08	7.04	17 77
Bihar	156.04	607 97	1564.25
Orissa	72.22	222.19	627 47
West Bengal	158.58	816.04	1644 49
Sikkim	4.56	10.17	8.51
Andman & Nikobar	2.35	5.08	44.22
Goa	32.06	28.27	171 33
Gujarat	393.13	811.80	2401 16
Madhya Pradesh	215.85	481.34	1922.03
Maharashtra	719.73	1545.25	3814 67
Dadra & Nagar Hav.	3.50	3 11	38 65
Daman & Diu	2.97	3.16	9 04
Andhra Pradesh	314.38	613.80	2863 64
Kerala	205.68	291.42	1176.21
Tamil Nadu	336 64	683 52	2866 63
Karnataka	316 17	493.56	1774 02
Lakshadeep	-	.20	17
Pondicherry	12 09	14 84	106 19

The figures are provisional

Poverty Line

822. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY
SHRI RAM NAIK
SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M KANODIA
SHRI DATTA MEGHE

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down to determine the povery line,

(b) the estimated number of people living below the poverty line, State-wise/Union Territory-wise,

(c) the total amount spent during the last five years till date to bring people above the poverty line, including the number of such beneficiaries,

(d) whether the amount for the above purpose has been misused and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the strategy chalked out to eradicate poverty; and

(f) the time by which this poverty monster is likely to be tamed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The Poverty line in India is based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand, which submitted its report in 1979. The poverty line is defined as the per capita monthly expenditure required for an average consumption basket for 1973-74 which would provide calorie requirements of 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.

(b) The latest estimates of State-wise number of people below poverty line for the year 1987-88 is given in enclosed statement.

(c) During the year 1990-91 to 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 4469.69 crores has been spent under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) benefitting 110 92 lakh families. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Rs. 17986.77 crores and Rs. 3128.87 crores have been spent generating an employment of 44646.75 lakh mandays and 6669.89 lakh mandays respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The strategy to eradicate poverty is based on a three pronged attack, i.e; (i) acceleration of economic growth: (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, upgradation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society etc and (iii) direct attach on poverty through various programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

(f) The target date for the eradication of poverty will be determined in the exercises relating to the formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan

STATEMENT

State-wise Number of People Below Poverty Line in 1987-88

S.No.	States	No of people below poverty line (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	165.16
2	Assam	37.44
3	Bihar	278.12
4	Gujarat	56 12
5	Haryana	14.24
6	Himachal Pradesh	3.49
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.81
8.	Karnataka	117.05
9.	Kerala	38.63
10.	Madhya Pradesh	195.71
11.	Maharashtra	183.67
12.	Orissa	119.61
13.	Punjab	9.59
14.	Rajasthan	84.31
15.	Tamil Nadu	152.23
16.	Uttar Pradesh	389.35
17.	West Bengal	142.60
	All India	2014.06

NB: (i) The number of persons below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st October, 1987.

(ii) The results are based on National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure relating to 43rd round (July 1987-June 1988).

[English]

LPG Agencies

823. SHRI E. AHAMED
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of agencies for opening of petrol pumps/LPG sanctioned in each district of Kerala during each of last three years,

(b) the existing number of LPG agencies in Kerala in each district;

(c) whether the new LPG agencies are likely to be finalised during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R BAALU) (a) During the 3 year period, from 1993-94 to 1995-96, 38 Retail Outlet dealerships and 32 LPG distributorships have been allotted in Kerala.

(b) As on 1 4.1996, there were 192 LPG distributorships functioning in Kerala

(c) and (d). 48 LPG distributorships have been included in the LPG Marketing Plan 1994-96 for Kerala

[Translation]

Setting up of Sub-Station

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824. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set-up sub-power stations in Bhagalpur, Bhulbani and Bankata blocks of Devaria district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the sub-power stations are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) According to information received from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, a 33/11 KV Satraon Sub-station in Block Bhagalpur and 33/11 KV Sub-station Bankata Bazar in block Bankata, District Deoria are proposed to be constructed during the year 1996-97. However, there is no proposal for construction of any 33/11 KV Sub-station in Block Bhulbani, Block of Deoria District in the year 1996-97.

(b) The detailed estimate for 33/11 KV Satraon Sub-station and associated 33 KV line is under preparation. The estimated amount for execution of the work is Rs. 102 lakhs which is proposed to be met from Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi. The construction of 33/11 KV Sub-station Bankata Bazar has been included in the approved work programme for execution during 1996-97 at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 lakhs.

(c) The construction of the above two Nos. of Sub-stations are targetted for completion by end of March, 1997.

Consumption of Power

+

825 SHRI NITISH KUMAR
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major part of the total generation of electricity is consumed by industry and agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of total generation of electricity being utilised in industry, agriculture, domestic consumption and in Government sector separately;

(c) whether industrial and agriculture sectors experience an acute shortage of electricity;

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(e) whether the Government are contemplating to minimise the utilization of electricity in unproductive sectors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Pattern of energy consumption by different categories of consumers during 1993-94 is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Distribution of power to various categories of consumers is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. Power supply to various consumers is decided by state authorities keeping in view the overall demand and availability of power. Agriculture sector and Core sector industries have been accorded priority in power supply.

(e) and (f). Government has taken several measures for efficient use of energy by various sections through a variety of demand side measures and several actions in supply management.

STATEMENT

All India Energy Sales (Utilities only) During 1993-94

(GWH)

Category	Energy sold during 1993-94	% to total sales in 1993-94	Energy sold during 1992-93	% to total sales in 1992-93	% increase in sales over previous year 1992-93
Domestic	43343.66	18.17	39717.08	18.00	9.13
Commercial	14143.83	5.93	12652.76	5.73	11.78
Industrial Power	94503.24	39.61	90169.55	40.86	4.81
Public Lighting	1939.37	0.81	1901.07	0.86	2.01
Railways/Tramways	5620.34	2.35	5067.73	2.30	10.90
Agriculture	70699.48	29.64	63327.79	28.70	11.64
Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping	4837.91	2.03	4376.56	1.98	10.54
Miscellaneous	3481.15	1.46	3461.06	1.57	0.58
Total	238568.98	100.00	220673.60	100.00	8.11

[English]

Consumption of Petroleum

826 SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the measures taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum and petroleum products; and

(b) the volume of these products saved during 1995-96 so far as a result of those measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Government have initiated various measures to promote conservation of petroleum products in the transport, industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors. An important promotional activity has been the multi-media campaign for creating mass awareness about the need for conserving petroleum products and for informing and motivating users to take concrete steps to actually conserve such products. Other steps taken include :

In Transport Sector Adoption of measures and practices which are conducive to increased fuel efficiency, training programmes for drivers and trainers, establishing model depots and garages etc.

In Industrial Sector Modernisation of boilers, furnaces and other oil operated equipments with efficient ones and promotion of fuel efficient practices and equipments.

In Agriculture Sector Rectification of existing pumpsets to make them more energy efficient, setting up of demonstration centres, educating the farmers through exhibitions, Kisan Melas etc

In Household Sector Development as well as promotion of the use of fuel efficient equipments and appliances like kerosene and LPG stoves, imparting education on better cooking habits etc

(b) As a result of these measures, it is estimated that petroleum products worth Rs 1169 crores have been saved during 1994-95 The savings during 1995-96 are yet to be worked out by the various agencies involved in conservation measures

Enron

827 SHRI ANIL BASU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Enron Company has signed any agreement to set up power projects in various States of the country.

(b) if so the names of the States with whom negotiations are going on.

(c) whether FIPB clearance has been approved for such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per the information available, the Enron Development Corporation has signed an agreement to set up the Dabhol Power Project in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) A letter of intent (LOI) has been issued by the Government of Rajasthan to M/s. Amoco-Enron for setting up of 50 MW solar photo voltaic power plant in Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). The proposal of M/s. Enron to set up Dabhol Power Project in the State of Maharashtra has been cleared from foreign investment angle.

[Translation]

Tehri Dam

828. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH
DR RAMESH CHAND TOMAR
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH
SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government had recently announced that an expert Committee would be set up to consider the various objections raised with regard to the Tehri Hydro-electric project,

(b) if so, whether the committee has since been set up;

(c) if so, the details and composition thereof,

(d) if not, by when the committee is likely to be set up;

(e) the reference of the aforesaid committee, and

(f) the time by which the work on the project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (f) In the context of objections raised against the Tehri Project by Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna who went on fast in April, 1996 demanding review of the Theri Project and in order to facilitate a proper solution to the problem Government have agreed to provide all facilities to examine the relevant scientific and technical reports and other information relating to the safety of the Tehri Dam by a group of four experts suggested by Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna These experts have since been requested to examine the relevant reports and make available

their recommendations for careful consideration by Government for ensuring that all necessary steps are taken to ensure the safety of the dam.

Government have also shown willingness to have the ecological aspects, including the impact of the project on the people of the area and resettlement of displaced persons examined by another group of experts including those nominated by Shri Bahuguna. Shri Bahuguna has since been requested to nominate 2-3 experts for the purpose.

Construction activities at the Project site are continuing and the coffer dam has been raised to a height of EL 660 metres.

[English]

Cases in Central Administrative Tribunal

829 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases in Central Administrative Tribunal (C.A.T.) are increasing every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases pending till 31 December, 1995 and the details thereof year-wise for the last three years.

(d) the number of cases filed during the last three years and disposed of till 31 December, 1995; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to dispose of these cases speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R BALASUBRAMONIYAN) (a) to (c) The cases in the Tribunal as on 31st December of 1993, 1994 and 1995 were 40028, 39849 and 41970 respectively which do not show ever increasing trend

(d) the cases filed/disposed of during the last three years are as follows :

Year	No. of cases filed	No. of cases disposed of
1993	27067	28074
1994	26230	26409
1995	25789	23668

(e) Efforts are being made to fill up vacancies of Vice-Chairman and Members of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible so that the functioning of the courts in the Tribunal is not disrupted. All the Ministries/ Departments have also been advised to ensure promopt handling of cases before the Tribunal so as to help in their speedy disposal.

Refinery Project

830. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR :
SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited propose to set up a new refinery project in the country;

(b) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) propose to expand its operations in petroleum sector; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan of HPCL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has approval to set up two new joint venture refinery projects in the country as follows :-

(i) Western India 6 MMTPA Refinery at Deogarh in Maharashtra as a Joint Venture with Oman Oil Company

(ii) A 6 MMTPA Refinery in Punjab as a Joint Venture with Saudi Aramco.

HPCL is also expanding the capacities of their Vizag Refinery by 3 MMTPA and joint sector Mangalore Refinery by 6 MMTPA.

(b) and (c). HPCL has signed on MOU in June, 1996 with leading Indian Financial Institutions, viz. ICICI, TDICI and HDFC for setting up an Exploration and Production Company, to, inter alia, operate in the upstream sector consisting of offshore and onshore explorations, development and production of hydrocarbon resources, including crude oil, gas and other petroleum products in India and abroad and also trading and transportation thereof and R & D activities in all the associated areas. The proposed company will be formed with an initial equity of Rs. 20 crores, in which HPCL will have 50% share and the balance will be ICICI 35%, TDICI 10% and HDFC 5%.

Power Projects in Orissa

831. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of different power projects set-up in Orissa both in Public and Private sector;

(b) the installed capacities of each power project;

(c) whether all those projects have started commercial production; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase power generation in Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : The required details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Various steps being taken for optimum utilisation of installed capacity include ensuring adequate fuel availability, better managerial practices and liquidity timely plant up keep and maintenance.

STATEMENT

Performance of Power Stations in Orissa

Name of the Station	Capacity (MW)	Energy Generation (MU) April-June, 1996
Ib Valley (T)	420.0	374
Balimula (H)	360.0	375
Hirakud (H)	307.5	193
Rangali (H)	250.0	151
Upper Kolab (H)	320.0	183
Talcher (T)	460 0	361
Talcher STPS (T)	1000.0	Units out since 3.10.95 and 29 6.96 due to generator damage and various maintenance work.

T = Thermal, H = Hydro.

[Translation]

Supply of Drinking Water

832 SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts are being made by the Government for supplying safe drinking water to every family in urban areas;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government in this regard: and

(c) the details of the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. However, Water Supply being a State subject, the preparation of water supply scheme, their execution and maintenance is the responsibility of the State Government. The 8th Plan Working Group estimated a requirement of Rs. 23,634.55 crores under water supply and sanitation sector against which total outlay provided for the 8th Plan period is Rs. 5892 crores, out of which Rs. 5494 crores is under the State plan. In order to provide water supply to small towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census), a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme has been launched in 1993-94 midway through the 8th Plan. The cost of the scheme is shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 50:50. Out of 2151 towns eligible under the scheme, schemes for 204 towns at a cost of Rs. 161.63 crores have been sanctioned upto 31.3.96. Out of the 8th Plan allocation of Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 48.49 crores have been released to the States upto March, 1996.

[English]

Break Down of Power in Kanpur

833. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of constant break down of power in Kanpur which caused great difficulties to the inhabitants of Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Supply of Power in a particular area in a State is within the authority of the State Government/State Electricity Boards

(c) Various measures to improve the availability of power in Uttar Pradesh include maximising the generation from the existing capacity, implementation of R and M programme, reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, effective load management and energy conservation measures and obtaining assistance from neighbouring States/Systems

[Translation]

Bharat Petroleum

834. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of years since when the zonal office of Bharat Petroleum in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh has been working;

(b) whether the Government propose to shift the above mentioned zonal office; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). The Divisional Office of BPCL at Bareilly had been functioning since January, 1984. It was shifted to Agra in January, 1993, in order to have better coordination with Mathura Refinery and to provide better service/attention to the consumers. The Corporation is presently having its Area Sales Office at Bareilly.

[English]

Fluoride Water

835. SHRI M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :
SHRI L. RAMANA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state .

(a) whether any plan has been outlayed and villages identified for Centrally Sponsored Fluoride Water Scheme in the Country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of villages identified, State-wise; and

(c) funds earmarked for the scheme during 1995-96 and 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). According to the survey carried out by the States during 1991-93, 28,348 habitations were identified as affected with excess fluoride in drinking water as on 1.4 1994 The State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) During 1995-96, Rs 5569.725 lakhs were released to various States/Organisations for tackling the problem of excess fluoride in drinking water. During 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 10020.0 lakhs (provisional) has been earmarked for the Sub-Missions programme under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The amount required for dealing with the problem of excess fluoride will be met out of the above total outlay for the Sub-Missions

STATEMENT

Statewise details of habitations affected by excess fluoride in drinking water

S.N.	State Name	Fluoride
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4856
2	Bihar	12
3.	Goa	-
4.	Gujarat	2413
5.	Haryana	397
6.	Himachal Pradesh	738
7.	Karnataka	860
8.	Kerala	237
9.	Madhya Pradesh	201
10.	Maharashtra	39
11.	Manipur	0
12.	Meghalaya	33
13.	Mizoram	0
14.	Orissa	1138
15.	Punjab	1113
16.	Rajasthan	14643
17.	Tamil Nadu	527
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1072
19.	West Bengal	21
20.	UTs	46
	Total	28348

Fund Allocation to West Bengal

836. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total plan allocation in 94-95, 95-96 and non-plan support to West Bengal so far for urban development;

(b) the total World Bank amount sanctioned for specific projects for said period for Calcutta and Howrah Corporations of West Bengal; and

(c) the amount utilised out of them and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The total plan allocation for West Bengal for urban development programmes during 94-95 and 95-96 is shown in the Statement. There has been no non-plan support given to West Bengal for urban development.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) The details of amounts utilised as against the allocations for 94-95 and 95-96 under various programmes are shown in the Annexure.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Scheme	Amount allocated 1994-95	Amount allocated 1995-96	Total	Amount utilised upto 31.3.96 as reported by State Govt.
Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme	0.71	1.10	1.81	0.17
Mega City Scheme	16.10	18.08	34.18	*79.31.
Scheme for provision of Infrastructure Facilities in Displaced Persons Colonies of West Bengal	—	**20.00	20.00	1.05

* Includes expenditure against the total releases made from 1993-94 to 1995-96

** Include Rs. 2.33 crores reimbursed to Government of West Bengal against expenditure already incurred

[Translation]

Adulterated Mobil Oil

837 SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that adulterated mobil oil is being sold in the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested by the Government in this regard and the action taken against them; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Government to check to selling of adulterated mobil oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T R. BAALU): (a) to (c). No complaints regarding the sale of adulterated Mobil Oil in the country have been received by the Government

However, during 1995-96, a total number of 3457 Lube samples have been drawn by the Oil Industry, out of which 131 samples have failed to meet the specifications wherein action has been initiated as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines against the concerned dealers.

(d) To ensure that no adulterated Mobil Oil is marketed through Retail Outlets, the Oil Industry conducts surprise as well as regular checks at the Retail Outlets and draws samples for test purposes. In respect of samples not conforming to the specifications, action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines is taken.

[English]

Oil Well in Godavari Basin

838. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the one man enquiry committee set up by the Government to go into the causes of the blow out of ONGC's well at Pasarlapudi in Krishna Godavari Basin is still under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make public the report;

(c) the number of families displaced due to fire, and

(d) the relief given to these families by ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T R BAALU) (a) and (b) The Government has already considered the report of the One-man Enquiry Committee and it is not proposed to make the report public

(c) and (d). While some temporary evacuation was necessary, no family was displaced due to the blow out

Land Ceiling

839 SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal under consideration to re-determine the land holding limit ceiling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against Benami Land holdings during the last three years;

(d) whether some State Governments have submitted proposals to raise the maximum limit of land holdings; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration with the Union Government to redetermine the land holding limits ceiling.

(c) The issue relating to taking action against Benami Land Holdings has been inter-alia discussed at various fora including Revenue Ministers/Chief Ministers Conferences. In the recently concluded Revenue Ministers Conference held on 27.12.95 it was inter-alia decided that panchayats should be allowed to assist the Revenue officials at various levels in unearthing the surplus land which include Benami holdings in addition to detection of concealed tenants and unrecorded share-croppers The recommendations of the Conference have been forward to the States for taking appropriate steps in the matter.

(d) and (e). The State Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal had submitted the proposals to raise the maximum limit of land holdings. Subsequently, both the States have withdrawn their proposals. The Government of India have not taken any decision to raise the maximum limit of the land holdings.

Power Projects in Maharashtra

840. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether several new power projects of Maharashtra are awaiting clearance of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay to give clearance to these projects; and

(d) whether any time bound programme has been framed to clear all the projects within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). The details of power projects of Maharashtra, which are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for accord of techno-economic clearance, are given below :

S.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	Patalganga CCPP (M/s. Reliance Patalganaga Power Pvt. Ltd.)	410
2.	Chikaldara H.E. Project (Pumped Storage Scheme)	2x200
3.	Uran G.T.P.P. Exam.	400

(c) and (d). Patalganga Project has been accorded in-principle clearance. Additional information/ clarification have been sought from the project authorities by the CEA for consideration of accord of techno-economic clearance to the other two projects. The project authorities are required, as per the prescribed procedure, to obtain besides the techno-economic clearance from CEA, the requisite statutory and other clearances from the sanctioning agencies at the Centre and in the State. The status of these projects is being monitored regularly by the Ministry of Power and the Central Electricity Authority to expedite the requisite clearances.

[Translation]

CAPART

841. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether social organisations of Bihar have been provided grants under 'CAPART' scheme from January 1, 1994 to June 30, 1996; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) CAPART has reported that during the period 1.1.1994 to 30.6.1996, it has sanctioned 436 projects to voluntary agencies in Bihar. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 12.97 crores for these projects, CAPART has since released Rs. 6 crores to the concerned voluntary agencies.

[English]

Utilisation of MP's Funds

842. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds earmarked through MPs' recommendations in the States of Bihar, U.P., Orissa and West Bengal have not been utilised for 1994-95, 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to spend the unused funds on the recommendations of the elected Members of Parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons and justifications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that funds earmarked for MPs' recommendations in the States of Bihar, U.P., Orissa and West Bengal have not been utilised for 1994-95, 1995-96.

(b) The details of funds released and expenditure incurred since the start of the Scheme, in the States of Bihar, U.P., Orissa and West Bengal are as under :

(Rs. Lakhs)

State	Release	Expenditure
		(As on 31.3.96 based on information received upto (17.6.1996)
Bihar	15515.0	6826.4
Uttar Pradesh	24440.0	12797.6
Orissa	6250.0	2034.8
West Bengal	11985.0	4359.1

(c) and (d). The matter regarding the utilisation of the unspent funds for recommendations made by erstwhile MPs of the Tenth Lok Sabha is under consideration of Government. As for the newly-elected/ re-elected MPs of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, they will be entitled to an amount to the tune of Rs. 1 crore for the current financial year for implementing their recommendations.

[Translation]

Unemployment

843. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether unemployment in the country is increasing tremendously;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to have a policy programme initiative to create more jobs to check the growth of unemployment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the targets fixed for each of the five year plan to remove the unemployment;

(f) the total number of educated unemployed;

(g) whether there is any proposal to provide unemployment allowance;

(h) if so, the total annual expenditure likely to be incurred as a result thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (e). Estimates of unemployment are based on the comprehensive employment and unemployment surveys conducted at roughly quinquennial intervals by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Comparable estimates of unemployment (Usual Principal Status) based on successive surveys conducted are given below :

NSS Round (Year)	Unemployment (million)
32nd Round (1977-78)	10.79
38th Round (1983)	7.96
43rd Round (1987-88)	11.53

Recent trends in unemployment will be known when the results of the 50th Round NSSO survey conducted in 1993-94 are finalised.

Expansion of employment opportunities through growth of sectors and sub-sectors with high employment intensity such as agriculture, agro and rural industries, rural infrastructure, small and decentralised manufacturing sector, urban informal sector and services and through special employment programme is a thrust area in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Employment generation will continue to be a thrust area in the Ninth Plan also.

(f) Educated unemployment was estimated to be 4.5 million in 1987-88 according to the 43rd Round Survey of NSSO.

(g) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) It is felt that available resources should be spent on creation of additional employment opportunities through faster growth of the economy supplemented by special employment schemes where necessary rather than on payment of unemployment allowance.

Ambedkar Villages

844. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ambedkar villages in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether all these villages have been fully developed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the all Ambedkar villages are likely to be fully developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Mid-Term Appraisal of Eighth Plan

845. SHRI PRADEEP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mid-term appraisal of the Eighth Plan has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether on several aspects Planning Commission and Finance Ministry differ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Houses for Weaker Sections

846 SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses constructed for economically weaker sections of the society in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total number of houses required to be constructed for the EWS in the country and by when all these houses are likely to be constructed;

(c) the number of jhuggi jhonpri dwellers resettled in planned houses in Delhi so far and the number of people still living in J.J. clusters and by when they are likely to be rehabilitated in developed areas; and

(d) the reasons for loading the portion of cost of building houses for EWS on MIG allottees of DDA housing cooperative societies when the scheme is undertaken by the States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) A Statement indicating nuber of houses constructed, State-wise and Union Territory-wise for Economically Weaker Sections of the society during the last three years, i.e., 199394, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is annexed.

(b) As per the estimates there is a shortage of 8.23 million houses in urban areas as on 1.3.1991. However, no specific information is maintained by the Union Government for EWS housing.

(c) As per the survey and food cards issued by the Civil Supplies Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, there were 929 JJ clusters/ squatter settlements comprising a population of approximately 13 lakhs in 1990. At present it is estimated that there are about 1080 JJ clusters comprising 20 lakhs jhuggi dwellers in Delhi containing about 4.80 lakh jhuggi households though no specific survey has been made. Relocation/resettlement of the eligible JJ dwellers is undertaken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi at the request of the land owning agencies, who share the relocation cost. During the period 1.4.90 to 30.6.96, 5943 eligible jhuggi families were relocated by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(d) As reported by the Delhi Development Authority, the disposal cost of flats is arrived at as per policy decision taken by the Authority from time to time. The disposal cost of flat is decided broadly on "No profit No loss" basis for the project as a whole. Accordingly to provide relief to the Economically Weaker Sections of the society, Authority has provided relief/subsidy in the land rates and other overhead charges by loading the MIG/SFS flats and Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

STATEMENT

Number of Houses Constructed Under EWS During the Last Three Years

S.No.	States/UTs	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55424	48082	55034
2.	Assam	294	1412	771
3.	Bihar	42	0	192
4.	Goa	20	0	0
5.	Gujarat	2445	4383	2474
6.	Haryana	641	56	31
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	15	30

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	11
9.	Karnataka	7521	7846	4572
10.	Kerala	22051	19526	30373
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6013	5559	4254
12.	Maharashtra	4410	4987	1500
13.	Manipur	0	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	547	0	0
15.	Mizoram	100	0	0
16.	Orissa	2723	5539	4477
17.	Punjab	421	0	388
18.	Rajasthan	1994	2911	1382
19.	Sikkim	40	-	150
20.	Tamil Nadu	9948	7676	7366
21.	Tripura	387	507	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5122	4653	3810
23.	West Bengal	25	2000	0
UNION TERRITORIES				
24.	A and N Islands	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	10	0	0
26.	Delhi	2686	1763	831
	Total	122895	116817	113646

Drinking Water

847. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Marth-April, 1996 12 districts were affected due to hail storms and 74 villages of Mehboobnagar district were felt shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether Union Government had agreed to provide financial assistance to meet the drinking water situation; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing financial assistance to meet the drinking water situation in the villages affected due to hail storms in the state.

CBI Inquiry

848. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of corruption cases lying with the CBI involving political personalities and Bureaucrats in the country since June 1991, till date;

(b) the present position of the investigation being conducted by the CBI and the time by which the investigations are likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government have devised a monitoring mechanism to keep a watch on the progress of investigation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) So far as cases against Political personalities are concerned, there are 12 cases registered against political personalities on corruption charges pending investigation with CBI.

As regards cases against bureaucrats, it is informed that as on 30.6.1996, a total of 1210 cases registered against public servants of various ranks on or after 1.6.91 under corruption charges were pending investigation with the CBI.

(b) As already intimated in reply to part '(a)' these are the details of cases that are pending investigation. As regards probable time by which these cases are to be finalised, it is informed that in CBI there is a time frame prescribed for disposal of the cases i.e. 6 months for an ordinary RO and 4 months for an ordinary PE. In complicated cases this time frame is, however, not possible to be adhered to. Efforts are made to expedite investigations by frequent monitoring of cases by senior officers. The time taken in the investigations depends on the nature and ramifications of each case.

(c) In CBI there is a system of monitoring the progress of investigation of each and every case. Branches send progress report of all the important cases on weekly/fortnightly/monthly basis to the higher officers depending on the importance of the cases. The senior officers also conduct meethings with the Zonal/Regional DIGs to keep watch over progress of the cases. Director, CBI also takes a meeting with all DIGs and Joint Directors every quarter to review the progress of each and every case and guide the officers wherever, necessary. Suitable instructions are issued to expedite investigation of cases from time to time.

(d) Does not arise.

Wasteland Development

849. SHRI JAG MOHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the wasteland targeted for reclamation and development at the time of setting up of the National Wasteland Development Board in 1985 and thereafter under the current Five-Year Plan;

(b) the land actually reclaimed and developed during the last three years;

(c) the cultivable land has become waste during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the new strategies are contemplated to alleviate the present unsatisfactory conditions and increase the pace of reclamation and development of wastelands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No targets were set for development of wastelands at the time of setting of the National Wastelands Development Board in 1985. During the Eighth Five Year Plan an area of 6.9 million hectares was envisaged to be developed with an outlay of Rs. 4020 crores.

(b) During the last three years, 1.90 lakh hectares of land was developed under various schemes of National Wastelands Development Board at an outlay of Rupees 163.12 crores.

(c) The reclamation of wastelands for cultivation is not the mandate of National Wastelands Development Board.

(d) The new strategies contemplated include formulation of Common Guidelines adopting an integrated watershed approach for area based programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

Kayamkulam Project

850. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far regarding the Kayamkulam power station in Kerala; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Kayamkulam Combined Cycle Power Project (400 MW) to be implemented by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been accorded government approval based on funding through external commercial borrowings and internal resources of NTPC. However, in view of the availability of funds under World Bank time slice loan, the matter was pursued with them. World Bank has confirmed availability of fund in May, 1996 subject to a satisfactory solution of the mode of fuel transportation. NTPC has agreed to abide by the advice of the consultant appointed for the purpose.

The award recommendations for the main plant turn-key contract for the project have the concurrence of World Bank. The award will be placed by NTPC after revised Government approval is accorded to the project based on World Bank funding.

Land for the project has been acquired and infrastructural activities at site are in progress.

[Translation]

Employment Scheme

851. SHRI BACHI SINGH 'BACHDA' RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched any new employment oriented scheme in the backward blocks of the country;

(b) if so, the criterion laid down for selection of such blocks in the hill areas of the country;

(c) whether all hill districts of Kumaon and Garhwal division of Uttar Pradesh have been included under Hill Areas Development Programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas, in which the Revamped Public Distribution System was in operation. The EAS has now been extended to cover 3206 blocks of the country in all States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondichery. The additional blocks include the newly identified Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, blocks under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and those in the flood prone areas of the country. Under this scheme assured employment for 100 days of unskilled manual work has to be provided to those who are seeking it, during the lean agricultural season.

(b) In the hill areas of the country all those blocks are covered under EAS where the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Rural Sanitation

852. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted detailed project report on integrated Rural Sanitation Project (1995) and on JRY;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) the time by which the funds additional funds are likely to be provided to the State Government to implement the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 226 crores in 22 districts in Andhra Pradesh for construction of 10 lakh household latrines, 2.5 lakh bathing cubicles, 3.5 lakh metre length of village drains and two camps per village towards awareness camps.

(c) Considering that the total budget under Central Rural Sanitation Programme is Rs. 60 crores only, the State Government was requested to revise the project like adoption of low cost models of sanitary latrines, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component for creation of felt need/demand, health education and awareness, in order to explore the possibility for external assistance also. This revised project is yet to be sent by the State Government.

Employment Opportunities

853. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Employment Generation Schemes have been introduced in different States during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes sanctioned for providing employment in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Integrated Rural Develoment Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are the major employment schemes being implemented by the centre. The scheme of IRDP was launched in the mid seventies as a self employment programme for rural poor in 2300 blocks and later on extended to cover all the blocks in the country with effect from 2nd October, 1980. Under the programme, the target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans etc. In addition to the above, the programme also provides safeguards to SCs, STs, Physically handicapped persons and women. Similarly, JRY is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.89. The main objective of the JRY is to provide additional gainful employment to unemployed and underemployed persons in rural areas. Besides, EAS is being implemented w.e.f. 2nd October, 1993. The scheme provides assured employment for 100 days to manual workers between the age group of 18 to 60 years. At present the scheme is being implemented in 3200 backward blocks in the country which are situated in drought prone areas, desert areas, hill areas etc.

Power Project in India

854. SHRI PARASRAMB HARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a leading Japanese industrial house plans to invest nearly 10 billion dollars to set up power project in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Arms to Ex-Servicemen

855. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide arms to the Ex-Servicemen of J and K;

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c). The State Government have informed that they have already provided arms to some ex-servicemen who have been enlisted as members of Village Defence Committees to strengthen the efforts to combat terrorist violence, particularly in the Doda and Border districts of Jammu region. In Doda and Udhampur district, 200 such Village Defence Committees have been set up so far, which have over 1680 members many of whom are ex-servicemen. More such Committees are in the process of being set up. Ex-servicemen have also been appointed as Special Police Officers as a part of the overall effort to strengthen the security arrangements. In addition, 17 Coys of ex-servicemen have been raised as a part of the local police and are performing various security related duties.

[Translation]

Supply of Cooking Gas

856. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering any scheme to supply cooking gas through pipelines in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas in Delhi where the above mentioned scheme has already been implemented or proposed to be implemented; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d). Presently, there is no proposal to supply LPG through pipeline in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

However, GAIL has taken up a project for the supply of natural gas through pipelines to the domestic and commercial sectors in Delhi. Areas such as Bapanagar, Kakanagar etc. are proposed to be connected in the first phase. Feasibility study for the project has been completed.

[English]

Fair Price Shops in Jammu and Kashmir

857. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the foodrains imported in Jammu and Kashmir through F.C.I. and other agencies during last three years;

(b) the Foodgrains supplied in each district every year through Government agencies during the said period;

(c) the financial loss suffered every year on supply of foodgrains and other rations in the State;

(d) whether there are complaints of inferior quality of rations including wheat and rice, being supplied through ration depots, the steps taken for remedial measures; and

(e) the quantity and value of foodgrains and other rations damaged in the stores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) The foodgrains supplied to J and K during the last three years are indicated below :

(In MTs)

Year	Rice	Wheat
1993-94	1,60,814	1,25,569
1994-95	1,53,966	1,12,427
1995-96	2,79,850	1,05,525

(b) A Statement is annexed.

(c) No financial loss is being suffered on supply of foodgrains by the State Government.

(d) Complaints of inferior quality of foodgrains are sometimes received. There are standing instructions that in case of specific complaints of inferior quality of foodgrains, such inferior quality foodgrains should be got replaced immediately and returned back to FCI godowns.

(e) The quantity and value of foodgrains and other rations damaged in stores is indicated below :

	Commodity	Qty (MTs)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
Jammu Division	(i) Wheat	110	4.49
	(ii) Flour	2.5	1.21
	(iii) Rice	11.4	0.75
Kashmir	(i) Wheat	699	30.00
	(ii) Flour	1514	66.91
	(iii) Rice (IR-8)	2167	121.35
	(iv) Rice (PRI06)	1134	75.41

STATEMENT

Statement indicating districtwise supplies made of foodgrains during the last three years (In MTs)

	District	Rice			Wheat		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kathua	1344	600	1036	1900	460	437
2.	Jammu	6001	9029	9512	33292	24375	19020
3.	Poonch	1591	872	1524	1667	314	1359
4.	Rajouri	2499	2424	5699	2806	3023	5368
5.	Udhampur	7040	6847	9150	23795	22750	25284

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Doda	8177	7867	10127	22077	20110	22484
7	Anantnag	29943	20665	37008	2106	1634	2232
8.	Pulwama	15879	12186	26536	853	877	1659
9.	Badgam	10251	7882	20421	2500	1134	3791
10.	Srinagar	34736	46575	65275	4009	2460	3734
11.	Baramula	22224	17088	35400	2690	1400	3177
12.	Kupwara	19666	16138	24579	2684	1243	619
13.	Leh	3786	4100	3800	3947	3754	4195
14.	Kargil	4440	4770	4600	4563	5301	5062

[Translation]

Per Capita Income

858. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has not been increase in the per capita average annual income in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the per-capita income in the country during 1991-92;

(c) the estimated per-capita income in the country by the end of 1995-96; and

(d) the estimated per-capita average annual income in the country likely to be by the end of 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The per capita income has steadily been growing over the years.

(b) Rs. 2175 at constant (1980-81) prices.

(c) Rs. 2506 at constant (1980-81) prices.

(d) Such estimates will be prepared for the targets of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Release of Hostages

859. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI VINAY KATIYAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the foreign tourists were kidnapped by Al-Faran outfit of militants in Kashmir including their names and the steps taken for their release;

(b) whether the persons have been identified who had abducted those foreign tourists;

(c) whether any contact was established with the abductors and demands made by them for release of abducted tourists;

(d) when the last contact was established with abductors/tourist;

(e) the details of hostages killed;

(f) whether the help of some foreign agencies was sought to secure the release these hostages and the outcome thereof; and

(g) the place where the Al-Faran headquarters is located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (g). Six foreign tourists viz Paul Wells, Kieth Mangan, John Childs, Donald Hutchings, Dirk Hassert and Hans Christian Ostro were kidnapped on 4-8 July, 1995 in Pahalgam area of Jammu and Kashmir. One of them, John Childs managed to escape on 10 July, while another, Hans Christian Ostro was brutally killed by the kidnappers on 12 August, 1995. The whereabouts of the remaining four houstages are unknown. Ever since the kidnapping took place, intensive efforts were made to try and locate their whereabouts and to secure their safe release However, the Government refrained from taking any precipitate action which could have jeopardised the lives of the hostages. The Government followed the approach of dialogue and pursuasion to prevail upon the abductors to release the hostages without bringing any harm to them. In this process indirect contacts were also established with representatives of the abductors on several occasions between the date of kidnapping and the end of November 1995, after which there have been no contacts. During these contacts efforts were made to prevail upon the abductors to release the hostages on humanitarian grounds and to desist from bringing any harm upon them. Humanitarian appeals by the Government, International and National Human Rights Organisations, local Organisations in the State, Governments of the concerned countries and the

families of the hostages were also issued, and the act of abduction was uniformly condemned.

2. As part of the policy of treansparancy, and with the aim of making a joint effort to secure the release of the hostages, right from the beginning, the Government maintained close and continuous contact with the diplomatic representatives of the countries whose nationals have been abducted, Experts from these countries were also associated from time to time in this process. This mutual consultation, cooperation and interaction continues.

3. The abductors claiming to belong to a group called AL Faran had demanded the release of 22 named and unnamed militants, including a number of Pakistan Nationals/residents of POK who are important/activists of the Pakistan based international Terrorist Group, the Harkat-ul-Ansar. The socalled Al-Faran group has not been heard of before, and all the available information clearly indicates that it is nothing but a front of the Harket-ul-Ansar. Action has also been taken through diplomatic channels to prevail upon the Government in Pakistan to use their influence to secure the release of the hostages. At the same time efforts are continuing to identify, the individuals who perpetrated the abdcution and to locate the hostages as well as the abductors.

Natural Gas

860 SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of natural gas being utilised currently in Gujarat State;

(b) the quantity of gas flaring up every day in the State; and

(c) the quantity of gas being processed into LPG and the plan for increasing LPG production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Around 15.5 MMSCMD of gas is currently being utilised in Gujarat.

(b) 0 84 MMSCMD of gas is currently being flared in Gujarat.

(c) At present around 7 MMSCMD of gas is being processed for LPG extraction in Gujarat. GAIL has proposed setting up a new 370,000 MTPA LPG plant at Gandhar

Mineral Deposits

861 DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether sea-floor hydro thermal system of mineral deposits has been discovered near the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether these deposits are rich in vast mineral resources, rich in platinum, gold, silver and other metals; and

(c) the steps so far taken/proposed to be taken to develop and exploit the resources and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Surveys carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa have identified hydro thermal activity near the Andaman Nicobar Islands.

(b) While the hydro thermal activity is conducive to the formulation of deposits rich in metals like platinum, gold, silver etc., NIO is conducting surveys to locate such deposits.

(c) Government is putting together an inter-departmental programme for detailed exploration of the hydro thermal activity areas.

[Translation]

LPG Misuse

862. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether petromax (gas lantern) are being sold on a large scale in the country thereby encouraging the black-marketing of LPG;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action to check the illegal sale of these petromax;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). During February 1993, Government had permitted, under the parallel marketing scheme, private entrepreneurs to import and market LPG at market determined prices through their own network. No complaint has been received regarding diversion of LPG from Public Sector Oil Companies for use in Petromax (gas lanterns). However, oil companies regularly conduct inspections of their distributors at various levels. If any distributor is found diverting domestic LPG for any other purpose, action is initiated under Marketing Discipline Guidelines against the erring distributor.

However, it is understood that some private sector companies are selling petromaxes, based on different petroleum fuels, for which they may have obtained necessary approval from concerned authorities.

[English]

Review of Schemes

863. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to review the various schemes relating to rural development as also the schemes relating to poverty alleviation;

(b) if so, the names of such schemes and the reasons for their review;

(c) the time by which the review report of the said schemes is likely to be presented;

(d) whether the Government propose to allocate more amount during the current year to States as compared to the last year for States various development programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c). Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Schemes such as JRY, EAS, IRDP and Rural Water Supply and DPAP/DP are continuously reviewed through periodical reports. State level Coordination Committee Meetings, Project Director's Workshop etc. Moreover, review is also done through Area Officer scheme under which senior officers are assigned one or two states for review of schemes with a view to improve quality of implementation

Apart from this regular review, there is another proposal to review the schemes.

(d) and (e). Yes, proposals are under consideration for enhancement of allocations under rural development and povery alleviation schemes during 1996-97 compared to 1995-96.

LPG Agencies

864 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications received for allotment of petrol pump/diesel pump and LPG gas agencies in Rajasthan, particularly in Jaipur;

(b) the number of applicant likely to be allotted petrol pump/diesel pump and LPG gas agencies;

(c) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the same; and

(d) the time by which such allotment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d). A large number of applications have been received by Oil Marketing Companies for 59 Retail Outlet dealerships and 47 LPG distributorships advertised in Rajasthan, out of which 5 Retail Outlet dealerships and 5 LPG distributorships pertain to District Jaipur. It normally takes 1 1/2 years for commissioning a dealership/distributorship after advertisement and selection of the dealer.

Petroleum Products

865. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any institution have conducted exploration work for finding out petroleum products in the country particularly in Kerala in recent years;

(b) if so, the criteria for getting funds to conduct such explorations;

(c) whether the Union Government is aware that the natural gas, which is a by-product of petroleum is being wasted in many of the refineries especially in Bombay and Cochin; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from the ONGC which has carried out exploration work in the Kerala onland and offshore areas, Govt. of India has also offered blocks to private parties in different parts of India including Kerala - Konkan offshore under the various bidding rounds In ONGC funds for exploration are allocated on the basis of technical and commercial parameters.

(c) and (d) Natural Gas is not produced in a refinery However, while processing crude oil in a refinery, some light gas called "refinery gas" is produced This refinery gas is mostly utilized in refinery processes however, some minimum refinery gas has to be flared from technical and safety consideration in all refineries including those at Bombay and Cochin

[Translation]

Power Consumption

866 SHRIMTI SHEELA GAUTAM Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether eastern area of the country has 50% of the total hydel power capacity but only 2% capacity is being utilised in this area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the special measures proposed to be taken to increase the percentage of utilization of hydel power capacity of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The total potential for hydel power in the Eastern area, i.e., Eastern and North Eastern Regions, is 37447 MW at 60% load factor out of which 1232.67 MW (3.3%) has been developed and 1021.56 MW (2.7%) is under development.

(b) The level of utilisation of hydro potential is low especially in the North Eastern Region, due to low demand, power evacuation difficulties, opposition of some States to large hydro projects, law and order difficulties, inter-state aspects and environment and forest clearance problems.

(c) Some of the special measures taken by the Government towards harnessing the hydro potential are modification in the financial, administrative and legal procedures to attract private investment, creation of central/joint sector corporations, increase in outlay for development of hydro projects, increase in budgetary allocation for central/joint sector projects and arranging funds for hydel projects through external assistance.

[English]

Crude Oil

867 SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of crude oil being produced presently in the country,

(b) the production of crude oil likely to be achieved during the year 1996-97, and

(c) the locations where exploration of crude oil is being conducted at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The crude oil production during 1995-96 was 35 19 MMT The production is expected to be around 36 MMT during 1996-97.

(c) The exploration for hydrocarbons is being carried out in the following areas —

- West Coast Offshore including Gulf of Kutch, Deep Waters of Kerala-Konkan.
- East Coast Offshore
- Coastal areas of A P from Kakinada in the north to Nizamapatnam in the South
- Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu including Union Territory of Pondicherry.
- Areas in Upper Assam, North Bank of Brahmaputra, Dhansiri Valley and Cachar in North East.
- West Bengal, Tripura, Bihar, Cambay Basin in Gujarat.
- Himalayan Foothills in H.P. and J and K.
- Vindhyans/Gondwanas in M.P.
- Rajasthan.
- Saurashtra Offshore.
- Ganga Valley in U.P.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Power

868. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the position regarding supply and generation of power at the time of peak demand period during the last one year till June, 1996 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the present power-generation capacity of N.T.P.C. and other power-generating plants (Private and under Union Government) in the country, State-wise;

(c) the measures being taken to generate power to meet its demand in the country;

(d) the number of times the Madhya Pradesh Government have made a demand for installation of a gas based power plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the time by when the decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) State-wise peak demand, peak met and the deficit in the country during July, 1995 to June, 1996 is given in the attached Statement - I.

(b) State-wise power generation capacity in the Central, State and Private Sectors in the country as on 31.03.96 is given in the attached Statement - II.

(c) Amongst the measures undertaken for increasing power generation are higher utilisation of installed capacity, monitoring the supply of proper quality and quantity of coal for thermal stations and modernisation and uprating of existing power stations. Besides, initiating schemes for reducing transmission and distribution losses, steps have also been undertaken for speedier implementation of ongoing projects in the public sector both at the Central and State levels. Participation of private sector is also being encouraged.

(d) and (e). Madhya Pradesh has submitted the following schemes for gas based power plants for techno-economic appraisal by Central Electricity

Authority. These schemes could not be processed as no gas linkage is available.

Name of the scheme	Capacity (MW)	Date of Receipt in CEA	Remarks
Gwalior CCGT	200	7/93	Fresh scheme to be submitted upto gas linkage is confirmed.
Gwalior CCGT	817	6/91	Returned as gas from HBJ pipe line could not be tied up.
Jhabua CCGT	3x100 (GT) +1x150 (ST) = 450.	10/88	-do-
Rajgarh CCGT	3x100 (GT) +1x150 (ST) = 450.	10/88	-do-
Vijaypur CCGT	2x30 (GT) +1x30 (ST) =90.	7/91	-do-

STATEMENT - I

State-wise peak demand and peak met (July, 1995 - June, 1996) (Figures in Net MW)

State/System	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Deficit	%
1	2	3	4	5
NORTHERN REGION :				
Chandigarh	166	166	0	0.0
Delhi	2150	2022	128	6.0
Harayana	2150	1795	355	16.5
Himachal Pradesh	506	506	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	825	580	245	29.7
Punjab	4000	3840	160	4.0
Rajasthan	2850	2754	96	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	6550	5024	1524	23.3
Total N.R.	17900	15937	1963	11.0
WESTERN REGION :				
Gujarat	6100	4584	1516	24.9
Madhya Pradesh	5500	4255	1245	22.6
Maharashtra	8950	8094	856	9.6
Goa	204	204	0	0.0
Total W.R.	19760	16740	3020	15.3
SOUTHERN REGION :				
Andhra Pradesh	5830	4276	1554	26.7
Karnataka	4250	2947	1303	30.7
Kerala	2005	1568	437	21.8
Tamil Nadu	5365	4284	1081	20.1
Total S.R.	16170	12350	3820	23.6

1	2	3	4	5
EASTERN REGION :				
Bihar	1710	931	779	45.6
D.V.C.	1530	1207	323	21.1
Orissa	1960	1581	369	19.4
West Bengal	2775	2339	436	15.7
Total E.R.	7792	5845	1947	25.0
NORTH EASTERN REGION :				
Arunachal Pradesh	54	43	11	20.41
Assam	500	472	28	5.6
Manipur	76	73	3	3.9
Meghalaya	87	87	0	0.0
Mizoram	47	47	0	0.0
Nagaland	36	36	0	0.0
Tripura	88	68	20	22.7
Total N.E.R.	860	770	90	10.5
All India	60981	49836	11145	18.3

STATEMENT-II

Generating Plant Installed Capacity As on 31.03.96 (Provisional) Abstract State-wise

S. No.	Region/ State/U.T.	Installed Capacity (MW)			
		Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	NORTHERN				
1.	Haryana	883.90	896.42	0.00	1780.32
2.	Himachal	288.57	0.13	0.00	288.70
3.	J & K	184.06	181.76	0.00	365.82
4.	Punjab	1798.94	1710.00	0.00	3508.94
5.	Rajasthan	967.58	1013.50	0.00	1981.08
6.	U.P.	1504.55	4570.19	0.00	6074.74
7.	Chandigarh	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	653.60	0.00	653.60
9.	Cen. Sec. (NR)	1530.00	6862.00	895.00	9287.00
	Total (NR)	7157.60	15889.60	895.00	23942.20
II.	WESTERN				
1.	Goa	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.16
2.	Gujarat	487.00	4841.47	0.00	5328.47
3.	M.P.	845.86	3017.50	0.00	3863.36
4.	Maharashtra	1780.22	8247.00	0.00	10027.22
5.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Cen. Sec. (WR)	0.00	4652.00	860.00	5512.00
	Total (WR)	3113.13	20728.08	860.00	24731.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
III.	SOUTHERN				
1.	A.P.	2655.94	2551.50	0.00	5207.44
2.	Karnataka	2409.55	967.92	0.00	3377.47
3.	Kerala	1491.50	0.00	0.00	1491.50
4.	Tamil Nadu	1947.70	3119.35	0.00	5067.05
5.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Cen. Sec. (SR)	0.00	4170.00	470.00	4640.00
	Total (SR)	8504.69	10808.77	470.00	19783.46
IV.	EASTERN				
1.	Bihar	164.90	1603.50	0.00	1768.40
2.	Orissa	1271.92	420.00	0.00	1691.92
3.	West Bengal	96.51	3478.88	0.00	3575.39
4.	Sikkim	30.89	2.70	0.00	33.59
5.	Cen. Sec. (ER)	144.00	6217.50	0.00	6316.50
	Total (ER)	1708.22	11722.58	0.00	13430.80
V.	NORTH-EASTERN				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.55	15.81	0.00	39.36
2.	Assam	2.00	595.19	0.00	597.19
3.	Manipur	2.60	9.41	0.00	12.01
4.	Meghalaya	186.71	7.05	0.00	193.76
5.	Mizoram	3.37	21.07	0.00	24.44
6.	Nagaland	3.20	3.62	0.00	6.82
7.	Tripura	16.01	53.35	0.00	69.36
8.	Cen. Sec. (NER)	255.01	167.50	0.00	422.51
	Total (NER)	492.45	873.00	0.00	1365.45
VI.	ISLAND				
1.	A & Os: AMDS	0.00	29.47	0.00	29.47
2.	Lakshdweep	0.00	5.37	0.00	5.37
	Total (Islands)	0.00	34.84	0.00	34.84
	C. Sector	1929.01	22069.00	2225.00	26223.01
	SS+PS	19047.08	38017.87	0.00	57064.95
	All India	20976.09	60086.87	2225.00	83287.96
	% of Total	25.19	72.14	2.67	100.00

[English]

Harnessing of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

869. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes under implementation during the 8th Plan period to produce energy through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the funds set apart for the purpose; and

(c) the estimate of energy produced, year-wise during the last three years, through these sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) In order to produce/save energy through non-conventional energy sources during 8th Plan period a wide range of Non-conventional energy programmes such as improved chulha, biogas, biomass gasification, solar photovoltaics, solar thermal,

wind energy, small hydro power, biomass combustion and co-generation energy recovery from Urban and industrial waste etc. are under implementation.

(b) A Plan provision of Rs. 942 crores (includes Rs. 85 crores under IREP) was made for the purpose for the 8th Plan period.

(c) The year-wise estimated energy produced/saved during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 through various non-conventional energy sources such as wind, small hydro, biomass combustion and co-generation, biomass gasification, biogas, improved, chulhas, solar photovoltaics and solar thermal systems and devices is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Estimated Energy/Biogas Produced/Fuel wood saved through various Non-conventional Energy Systems and devices during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

S.No.	Programmes	Period/Year		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Power generated under wind, small hydro, biomass cumbustion & co-generation, solar photovoltaics (million Kilo watt hours)	417.56	532.17	894.76
2.	Solar Thermal Energy (million kilo watt hours)	4.40	5.40	8.80
3.	Solar photovoltaic lighting systems (million kilo watt hours)	4.58	5.40	6.80
4.	Biogas plants (biogas produced in lakh cubic meters)	11.50	10.80	9.70
5.	Improved Chulhas (estimated fuelwood saving in lakh tonnes per annum)	9.70	10.70	12.53
6.	Biomass Gasifiers (million Kwh)	28.00	40.00	48.00

Maintenance and Repair Funds

870. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJAPE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision recently regarding increase in maintenance and repairs funds for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and implemented retrospectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the guidelines for implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, 10% of the annual plan funds are to be utilised for maintenance and repairs of Rural Water Suply Schemes. Similarly, 10% of the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme funds can also be utilised for operation and maintenance. The remaining requirement of funds for maintenance and repairs is to be met out of the non-plan funds of the State Government and contribution by the users.

Fire on Panaki Grid

871. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of fire incidence in Panaki Grid, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been constituted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of enquiry;

(e) the total loss suffered due to this incidence; and

(f) precautionary measures taken/proposed to be taken to avoid such recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No major fire incident has taken place during this calender year at 400 KV & 220 KV sub-station at Panaki, Kanpur.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

Oil Drilling

872. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of NRIs and multinational companies who have applied for permission for oil drilling in western India;

(b) the number of applications received so far by the Government from NRIs and multinationals during 1992-93, 1993-94 and as on date;

(c) the details of the companies who have been granted permission during the said period and the terms and conditions thereof;

(d) the number of centres selected by the NRIs and multinational companies in Western India for oil drilling; and

(e) the time by which these companies are likely to start commercial/production and the estimated production per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). The number of NRIs and multinational Cos. who had submitted their bids for exploration and development of oil and gas in Western India during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994 (April) todate are given below :

Period	No. of NRIs/Multinationals
1992-93	35
1993-94	20
1994 (April) todate	11

(c) and (d). The names of companies and the Exploration blocks/discovered fields in Western India for which contracts have been signed during said period are given below :

1992-93 - Nil

1993-94 - Nil

1994 (April) todate :

Name of Block	*Location*	*Exploration Blocks Contract signed between*
RJ-ON-90/1	Rajasthan	GOI, ONGC, Shell India Production Development BV Netherland

Small & Medium Sized Discovered Fields

Name of Field	*Location*	*Contract Signed Between*
1	2	3
Bhandut	Gujarat	Gujarat State Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. Indian and Niko Resources of Canada.
Matar	-do-	-do-
Cambay	-do-	-do-
Sabarmati	-do-	-do-
Hazira	-do-	-do-
Panna-Mukta	Bombay Offshore	GOI, ONGC, Reliance Industries Ltd., India, Enron Exploration Co.
Mid & South Tapti	-do-	-do-
Asjol	Gujarat	HOEC, India, GSPCL, India and Petrodyne Inc. USA.
Dholka	-do-	L & T Ltd., India and Joshi Technology International Inc. USA.
Wavel	-do-	-do-
Indrora	-do-	Selan Exploration Technologies Ltd. New Delhi.
Bakrol	-do-	-do-
Lohar	-do-	-do-
Baola	-do-	Interlink Petroleum Ltd., Baroda.

The contracts of exploration blocks are Production Sharing Contracts with a contract period in case of crude oil and associated gas, of upto 25 years. Companies are exempted from payment of bonuses and statutory levies. The Government of India would have the first right of refusal in respect of the oil produced under these contracts, with companies being paid for their share of oil at international prices. Provision for participation by ONGC/OIL in the venture at the exploration and/or the development stage has been made and ONGC/OIL can take a participating interest of 30% to 40% in the venture. Provisions have also been made for the development of commercially exploitable natural gas resources.

The medium-sized fields would be developed through joint ventures between Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGCL)/Oil India Limited (OIL) on the one hand and the private companies on the other. ONGC/OIL would take a 40% share in the venture The small-sized fields would be developed by companies on their own, with no participation by ONGC/OIL, under production sharing contracts to be signed by the companies with the Government of India. In both cases, companies would also be required to bear their share of statutory levies like royalty, cess, etc. Foreign companies involved in oil exploration would be levied income-tax at a fixed rate of 50% while Indian companies would be governed by the relevant provisions of the Income-Tax. In addition private companies would share profit oil with the Government

(e) The production during 1995-96 from the discovered fields was 0 64 MT of curde oil and 328.9 million Cubic Meters of gas.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

873. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state .

(a) whether two year back, the legislation provided for administrative and financial powers to the panchayati raj institutions;

(b) if so, the extent to which this legislation has been implemented, State-wise;

(c) the names of States who have so far failed to hold the scheduled panchayati election; and

(d) the names of States where State Finance Commissions have been set up and have submitted their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 on Panchayats, which has come into force on 24th April, 1993, among other things, provides for endowing powers, authority and responsibilities on Panchayat by the State Legislatures. All the States and UTs where provisions of this Act are applicable, have passed nescessary State Legislations and have initiated steps to implement them.

(c) Elections to all tiers of Panchayats are due in Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. In Uttar Pradesh, elections to Panchayats in the hill districts are due. In Manipur and Goa, elections to district level panchayats are due.

(d) State Finance Commissions have been set up in almost all the States where the provisions of Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 are applicable. The State Finance Commissions are required to submit their reports to the Governor of the respective States for taking necessary action thereon. SFCs of Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam, Kerala and West Bengal are reported to have submitted their reports.

Gas/Coal Based Power Plants

874. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas based and coal based power plants launched by NTPC in different parts of the country;

(b) the installed capacity of each of such coal-based and gas-based power plant;

(c) whether these power plants have started power generation; and

(d) if so, the total MW of power being produced by each of these plants, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) National Thermal Power Corporation has, so far, commissioned 11 coal based projects and 5 combined cycle gas/liquid fuel based power projects located in different parts of the country In addition to these, one combined cycle power project (Naptha) and extension of two existing coal based projects have been approved.

(b) to (d). The details showing installed capacity and generating capacity of the power plants are given in statement enclosed. All the power plants which have been commissioned are generating power.

STATEMENT

Commissioned/On-going Power Projects

I Commissioned Projects

S No	Name of the Project	Present installed capacity (MW)	Generating capacity (MW)	Location (State)
1	Singrauli STPP (Coal)	2000	2000	Uttar Pradesh
2	Rihand STPP (Coal	1000	1000	Uttar Pradesh
3	Nation Capital Power Project (Coal)	840	840	Uttar Pradesh
4	Feroz Gandhi Unchahar TPP Stage I (Coal)	420	420	Uttar Pradesh
5	Dadri CCGBPP (Gas)	817	817	Uttar Pradesh
6	Anta CCGBPP (Gas)	413	413	Rajasthan
7	Auraiya CCGBPP (Gas)	652	652	Uttar Pradesh
8	Vindhyachal STPP Stage I (Coal)	1260	1260	Madhya Pradesh
9	Korba STPP (Coal)	2100	2100	Madhya Pradesh
10	Kawas CCGBPP (Gas)	645	645	Gujarat
11	Jhanor-Gandhar CCGBPP (Gas)	648	648	Gujarat
12	Ramagundam STPP (coal)	2100	2100	Andhra Pradesh
13	Farakka STPP (coal)	1600	1600	West Bengal
14.	Kahalgaon STPP (coal)	840	840	Bihar
15.	Talcher STPP (coal)	1000	1000	Orissa
16	Talcher Thermal Power Station (coal)	460	460	Orissa
	Total-I	16795	16795	

II. On-Going Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	approved capacity (MW)	present installed Capacity (MW)	generating capacity (MW)	location (State)
1.	Kayamkulam CCPP (Naptha)	400	Nil	NA	Kerala
III. ON-GOING EXPANSION OF EXISTING PROJECTS					
1.	Feroz Gandhi Unchahar TPP Stage II. (coal)	420	Nil	NA	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Vindhyachal STPP Stage II (coal)	1000	Nil	NA	Madhya Pradesh
	Total II+III	1820			
	Total I+II+III	18615	16795	16795	

In addition to above 500 MW for Farakka STPP Stage III is also approved. However, the project is not taken up due to lack of demand in Eastern Region.

STPP : Super Thermal Power Project
TPP : Thermal Power Project
CCGBPP : Combined Cycle Gas Based Power Project
CCPP : Combined Cycle Power Project.

Prices of Petroleum Products

875. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of crude in the international market have registered a fall and will fall further with impending permission to Iraq to sell 2 billion tons of crude;

(b) the prevailing price of crude at the world spot market: and

(c) the reasons for the abnormal raise of administered prices of petrol and petrol products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The oil market is a dynamic market and the oil prices are volatile and are governed by changes in supply/demand fundamentals; market sentiments, political developments in major oil products/consuming countries etc.

(c) The price increase has been necessitated to contain the deficit in the oil pool account and thus enable oil companies to maintain uninterrupted supply of petroleum products in the country.

Oustees of Damodar Valley Corporation

876. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of villagers have been ousted from their native villages as a result of the implementation of various projects of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). There are 20,646 families (approximately) ousted from their native villages as a result of implementation of various Damodar Valley Corporation Projects.

(c) DVC has paid full compensation to all the affected ousted families. All the infrastructural facilities necessary for day to day life have been provided at the rehabilitated sites. First preference has been given to these ousted families for appointment in DVC in workcharged establishments as well as as muster roll engagements. Under the Social Integrated Programme (SIP) oustees have also been given soft loans and free training for their rehabilitation.

Salal Hydro Power Project

877. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Salal Hydro Power Project is not generating the power according to its power generating capacity;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve its generating capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Power generation from Salal Hydro-electric Project of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation, located in Jammu & Kashmir, depends, inter-alia, upon the inflow of water. During the current year, against a target of 619 million units for the period April-June 1996, actual generation has been 698.39 million units.

(c) The project experiences problems in operation in monsoon months due to heavy silt content of water which causes frequent outages of generating units. NHPC is taking technical measures to control siltage and to improve the performance of the power station further.

Conversion of Leasehold Tenure.

878. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have modified the scheme of conversion of leasehold tenure of land into freehold in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR U VENKATESWARLU) . (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modification in the scheme provide for remission in charges as under

(i) Remission by 50% in the case of original leases in rehabilitation colonies in whose cases first sale in exempted from payment of unearned increase and lessees are liable to pay nominal ground rent of Re. 1/- as per terms and conditions of the lease.

(ii) Remission in conversion fee by 33 1/3% in respect of ready built flats/tenements allotted by DDA, flats constructed by Group Housing Societies and the tenements allotted/ administered by L&DO.

(iii) Remission in conversion charges by 25% in respect of other leases and also in cases where properties have changed hands after seeking sale permission, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the lease.

(iv) The scheme has been available to the allottees/leases in Asiad Village Complex.

[Translation]

Petrol Pumps

879. SHRI BACHI SINGH 'BACHDA' RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of petrol pumps in proportion to the geographical area in Akora and Pithoragarh hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide petrol pump facilities at each Tehsil and Block Headquarter; and

(c) if so, the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Retail Outlet dealerships are opened at places which meet the Oil Industry's Volume-Distance norms and not on the basis of covering each Tehsil and Block headquarters. Accordingly, one location for setting up a retail outlet dealership in Almora district of U.P. has been included in the RO Marketing Plan 1993-96. It normally takes 1 to 2 years from the date of advertisement to the commissioning of the facility.

[English]

A.P. State Electricity Board

880. SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some time back the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has requested Power Finance Corporation for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 280 crores for executing the work of Kothagudem Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). On an application made by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB), the Power Finance Corporation has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 280 crores as lease financing for the Kothagudam Thermal Power Station An amount of Rs. 234.27 crores has already been released to the APSEB on the basis of the claims made by them. The balance amount will be paid as soon as APSEB raises claims for the supplies made to the TPS As can be seen from the above there has been no delay on the part of the Power Finance Corporation for granting the loan to APSEB.

Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

881 SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed/injured and arrested in Jammu and Kashmir in the militancy related violence during 1996; Month-wise.

(b) the number out of them Security Personnels and terrorists/subversives;

(c) the number of houses, both private and public including school institutions damaged in the militancy related incidents every month since January this year;

(d) the reasons for increasing violence especially of abductions; and

(e) the number of extortion cases reported to the police and the amount etc. incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) According to the information made available by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, 1372 persons were killed, 1070 were injured and 1192 were arrested in militancy related violence during 1996 (January to June 1996), the monthwise details are as under :-

MONTH	KILLED	INJURED	ARRESTED
January	224	118	99
February	235	136	94
March	231	100	134
April	259	238	241
May	234	226	38
June	189	202	39

(b) The persons killed include 702 civilians, 604 militants and 66 Security Force Prsonnel. 795 civilians and 225 Security Force Personnel were injured.

(c) 418 private buildings and 92 public buildings/ property were reported to have been damaged/destroyed in terrorist violence during the period.

(d) As compared to the previous year there has been a reduction in the level of overall violence, although acts of killing and abductions of innocent civilians by militants have remained at a high level. 352 persons were abducted during the period. These trends reflect the increasing tendency of the terrorists to take recourse to sneak attacks against soft targets, and reflect the growing desperation among them caused by increased and effective pressure from the Security Forces, as also on account of the visible anger and disillusionment of the people with their activities.

(e) As per information made available by the State Government, 79 cases of extortion were reported during the period involving an amount of Rs. 14,99,668/-

Training to The Members of Panchayats

882 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a project is being sponsored through Indira Gandhi National Open University, Planning of education and training of the elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(b) if so, the details regarding objective behind it as well as the procedure being followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT(SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the wake of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, this Ministry has embarked upon a massive programme for education and training for elected functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions through distance mode of education in close cooperation with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). The Basic objective of the programme is empowerment of rural masses through elected functionaries for effective participation in the process of self-governance. In the initial phase the programme is being addressed to the elected members of Gram Panchayats in one selected State, i.e. Madhya Pradesh. A multi-media approach i.e. self-learning print material, Audio-video Programme and contact programmes in local and simple languages are being used in the project for the benefit of the target groups.

[Translation]

Annual Plan Outlay

883. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of annual plan outlay for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 for various States including National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) the details of major plan heads and sub-heads, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the estimated per-capita outlay per year for States including Delhi on the basis of their estimated half-yearly population, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K ALAGH) : (a) to (c). The statements indicating Annual Plan Outlay for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 under different Major/Minor heads of development for all the States and Union Territories are provided in Annual Plan documents of the Planning Commission for 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively which are available in the Parliament Library. The Annual Plan outlays for the year 1996-97 for the States and UTs have not yet been finalised.

A statement regarding per-capita plan outlay for all the States and NCT of Delhi for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 is Annexed.

STATEMENT

Annual Plans 1994-95 & 1995-96—States and NCT of Delhi—Per Capita Outlay

(in Rs.)

S. No.	States	Annual Plan (1994-95) Per Capita Outlay	Annual Plan (1995-96) Per Capita Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	302	441
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3571	4901
3.	Assam	436	576
4.	Bihar	258	263
5.	Goa	1458	1650
6.	Gujarat	511	585
7.	Haryana	579	692
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1181	1337
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1142	1235
10	Karnataka	691	744
11.	Kerala	413	501
12.	Madhya Pradesh	389	402
13.	Maharashtra	522	688
14	Manipur	1210	1477
15.	Meghalaya	1467	1564
16.	Mizoram	2715	2877
17	Nagaland	1638	1732
18	Orissa	580	481
19	Punjab	681	775
20.	Rajasthan	519	664
21.	Sikkim	2987	4111
22	Tamil Nadu	476	549
23.	Tripura	1042	1149
24	Uttar Pradesh	309	365
25	West Bengal	237	282
26.	Delhi	1473	1569

Note Based on population estimates of Office of Registrar General of India.

[English]

State Electricity Boards

884. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to review the performance of the State Electricity Boards (SEB's);

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to make the SEB's more viable and effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) In view of the persistently unsatisfactory physical and financial performance of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in general, Government of India has emphasised in its various communications to the State Governments, the need for reforms/ restructuring of the State Power Sector.

(b) Diagonstic studies aimed at improving the physical and financial performance have been initiated in several States namely, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka A new reform legislation namely, the Orissa Reform Act, 1995 has been enacted and made effective in the State of Orissa from 1.4.1996. A few other States are also considering taking similar steps.

(c) Besides encouraging the States to restructure their State Electricity Boards, the steps being taken to make the State Electricity Boards more viable include improving their generation, reducing transmission and distribution losses, reducing establishment costs, promoting better management practices and project implementation capabilities and capital restructuring.

[Translation]

Power Generation

+885. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have fixed targets for power generation in the country during the ninth five year plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the targets of power generation of the seventh plan could not be achieved;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have chalked out concrete steps for achieving target on the basis of past experiences; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir Targets for power generation in the country for the 9th Five Year Plan have not yet been fixed.

(c) and (d). The target of generation and actual achievement during various years of 7th Plan was as follows :

(In BUs)

YEAR	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	%
1985-86	170.00	170.3	100.0
1986-87	190.0	187.7	98.7
1987-88	205.0	201.9	98.5
1988-89	226.5	221.1	97.6
1989-90	251.3	245.4	97.5

(e) and (f). To facilitate achieving targets of generation several steps including ensuring adequate fuel availability, better managerial practices and liquidity, timely plant up keep & maintenance have been initiated.

[English]

Clearance to Power Projects

886. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government asked all the power projects which have been given in principle clearance by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to submit their detailed project reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. All the State Governments/State Electricity Boards have been directed to ensure that the promoters of all the private sector power projects which have been granted 'in-principle' clearnace by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) submit their detailed project reports (DPRs) along with firm cost estimates by 31.3.1997 for obtaining the techno-economic clearance of CEA.

Rural Development Schemes

887 DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes formulated and implemented during the last three years for the betterment of the poor people in the rural areas;

(b) the achievements of these schemes State-wise during the last three years; and

(c) estimate of the number of people provided gainful employment through these schemes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c). The major schemes being implemented by the Government of India for the betterment of the poor people in the rural areas all over the country are (i) Integrated Rural Devleopment Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and (iv) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

The objective of IRDP is to enable identified rural poor families living below the poverty line to augment their income and cross the poverty line through acquisition of credit based productive assets which would provide self employment on a substained basis TRYSEM a sub-scheme of IRDP is also being implementated by the Centre with the aim to provide basic technical and managerial skills to rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment and wage employment in various sectors of the economy

The JRY is being implemented with the objective to provide gainful wage employment to rural poor by creating useful community assets, particularly in favour of SC/STs. The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Million Wells Scheme were continued as sub-schemes of JRY till 31.12.1995. From 1.1.1996 IAY and MWS are being implemented independently. The EAS was started on 2nd October, 1993 in 1758 blocks in 27 States of the country. This scheme is aimed at providing assured employment to all persons in rural areas who are below poverty line and are seeking employment but are unable to find it. At present EAS is being implemented in 3206 blocks of the country in rural areas.

The ARWSP is being implemented in rural areas with the main objective of providing sustainable safe drinking water to entire uncovered rural population in the country.

The Achievements under different programmes including the number of people provided gainful employment under the above schemes during the last three years enclosed as State wise statement-I to IV.

STATEMENT-I

Physical Achievement Under IRDP & TRYSEM

S No.	States/UTs	IRDP			TRYSEM		
		No. of families assisted during			No. of trained youth employed		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259697	159908	122863	9516	9840	10569
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9972	18764	14381	797	332	920
3.	Assam	63172	62584	58547	2826	2944	3059
4.	Bihar	332625	224736	265525	6728	6300	7363
5.	Goa	2747	2192	2448	696	1797	0
6.	Gujarat	79725	72418	55686	4630	6519	4132
7.	Haryana	33000	28285	29771	3708	2489	2258
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7005	7355	6750	732	3831	699
9.	J & K	7266	13545	13176	147	103	422
10	Karnataka	122275	125810	119685	5551	4210	8200
11.	Kerala	53698	46294	43357	41033	5321	4265
12.	Madhya Pradesh	240486	210629	210692	32442	15343	35733
13.	Maharashtra	206267	196677	181597	12190	8437	3321
14	Manipur	6302	7658	2774	258	144	77
15.	Meghalaya	2561	6020	4534	114	45	162
16	Mizoram	4684	3345	5085	554	414	524
17	Nagaland	4368	1220	211	450	450	0
18	Orissa	160000	139837	120669	9087	10612	4498
19	Punjab	33736	22701	11786	2441	2240	1690
20	Rajasthan	116567	107799	92818	3778	2313	2798
21	Sikkim	1218	1281	2843	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	214888	201221	150648	5552	6628	1750
23	Tripura	16297	21818	14657	545	1723	1665
24	Uttar Pradesh	445403	369725	355916	35505	28887	31507
25	West Bengal	73818	159722	161724	8347	10022	10232
26	A & N Islands	1171	1126	591	53	124	95
27.	D & N Haveli	372	302	274	0	0	0
28.	Daman & Diu	507	97	89	0	6	0
29	Lakshadweep	81	100	18	0	1	6
30	Pondicherry	1407	1221	1563	173	356	326
	All India	2538320	2214390	2050678	150923	131431	136271

STATEMENT-II

Expenditure/Employment Generation Under EAS

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)		
1	2	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96*	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhr Pradesh	2566.02	13787 18	12249 54	62 42	277 24	252 41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.17	862.81	1956.55	3.64	20.84	50.67
3	Assam	963.09	4115.31	9822.98	31 75	95 50	181 85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	1608.36	9639.54	12901.12	31.44	193.72	254.44
5.	Gujarat	146.21	1809.97	5751.65	6.75	35.26	92.45
6.	Haryana	993.85	2901.53	3814.72	15.20	34.64	52.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.47	115.02	455.55	0.05	3.20	6.86
8.	J & K	133.75	2338.55	6715.49	3.46	59.85	129.96
9.	Karnataka	678.26	8024.38	12144.91	32.12	177.45	268.74
10.	Kerala	171.20	1901.38	2241.90	2.60	27.64	32.47
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.49	17959.01	22951.66	51.26	363.78	388.02
12.	Maharashtra	430.10	7617.01	10295.49	31.53	233.89	293.23
13.	Manipur	116.89	1327.52	1337.11	3.06	28.60	31.21
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	65.88	499.80	0.00	1.39	8.30
15.	Mizoram	470.98	2206.36	2023.87	8.52	41.74	40.91
16.	Nagaland	975.15	1124.87	1470.39	33.92	28.81	34.46
17.	Orissa	1280.35	11656.94	13133.80	31.43	281.24	311.06
18.	Rajasthan	926.99	10876.32	14770.06	30 00	273.11	288.02
19.	Sikkim	20.27	243.04	778.31	0.82	8.50	16.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	319.48	4409.34	7581.23	10.96	141.29	211.35
21.	Tripura	659.35	2375.65	1321.03	16.14	60.35	28.03
22.	Uttar Pradesh	647.68	8908.28	16731.98	15.00	165.63	318.23
23.	West Bengal	2621.00	9220.72	9929.64	52.53	184.79	143.08
24.	A & N Islands	2.41	42.11	10.28	0.10	0 57	0.11
25.	D & N Haveli	1.51	3.16	20.17	0.04	0.10	0.23
26.	Daman & Diu	0.00	3.46	13.05	0.00	0 12	0.36
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.94	44.33	0.00	0.34	1 02
		18375.03	123545.28	170966.61	494.74	2739.56	3435.59

* Provisional

Note - EAS is a demand driven scheme. Hence there is no targets under EAS

STATEMENT—III

Employment Generated And Expenditure Incurred Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

S.No.	States/UTs	Employment Generated			Expenditure Incurred		
		1993-94*	1994-95*	1995-96*	1993-94*	1994-95*	1995-96*
		(lakh Mandays)			(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1028.90	812.25	701.57	32815.59	36264.38	34556.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.85	5.58	8.24	191.60	222.22	357 12
3	Assam	278.24	263.29	179.08	7911.51	10386.94	9583.33
4.	Bihar	1474.25	986.88	1197.03	68523.99	50731.49	62281.95
5.	Goa	8.53	6.45	8.38	353.83	372.24	363.47
6.	Gujarat	232.64	258.48	209.42	11715.95	14166 06	12824.42
7.	Haryana	33.29	33.96	33.50	2164.35	2583.42	3304.78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34.54	28.87	21.45	1303.08	1150.10	1001.19
9.	J & K	32.16	88.04	48.23	1406.91	3813.23	2534.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	651.30	499.67	524.89	19257.68	23746.02	24908.70
11.	Kerala	120.43	101.01	127.75	7788.38	7234.60	8888.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	849.24	1075.25	759.46	40178.27	50503.16	42377.25
13.	Maharashtra	1188.50	1100.73	1014.47	27015.01	36760.33	39801.56
14.	Manipur	6.68	7.16	9.34	301.82	370.54	506.22
15.	Meghalaya	9.55	8.50	4.86	359.46	407.31	200.28
16.	Mizoram	6.32	5.72	5.20	350.70	336.38	284.56
17.	Nagaland	16.02	8.47	5.76	668.66	410.70	264.07
18.	Orissa	522.96	604.51	678.31	21493.65	25542.96	28671.48
19	Punjab	38.57	24.36	6.44	1922.31	1673.48	408.38
20.	Rajasthan	450.37	545.58	361.72	15875.91	19909.03	18204.39
21	Sikkim	10.14	7.03	9.27	273.07	189.21	618.83
22.	Tamil Nadu	881 10	1027.66	1069.75	27324.02	33982.35	39415.70
23	Tripura	23.41	29.02	18.43	838.66	1131.61	788.23
24	Uttar Pradesh	1791.16	1395.94	1532.46	71511.16	74606 88	83562 16
25.	West Bengal	554.03	580.82	414.75	25915.32	29856.99	30492.80
26.	A & N Islands	1.81	2.59	2.59	107.20	161.26	161.26
27	D & N Haveli	2.34	2.07	0.64	80.68	91.41	33.18
28.	Daman & Diu	0 59	0.55	1.11	25 94	27.36	55.02
29	Lakshadweep	2.21	1.91	1.05	73.58	80.27	40.86
30.	Pondicherry	4.27	4.72	3.10	122.53	121.21	199.85
	Total	10258.40	9517.07	8958.25	387870.82	426833 14	446690.62

* Includes Intensified JRY

STATEMENT-IV

Statement showing number of villages/habitations covered during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

S No	State/UT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1408	2774	3100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	149	148	224
3	Assam	751	1536	1233
4	Bihar	3530	7185	11865
5.	Goa	56	62	54
6.	Gujarat	458	464	1144
7	Haryana	700	845	895
8	Himachal Pradesh	570	800	925
9	J & K	76	107	426
10.	Karnataka	5150	4935	8135
11	Kerala	164	214	1173
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5963	12138	13112
13	Maharashtra	1373	6828	6350
14	Manipur	155	170	246
15.	Meghalaya	743	363	423
16	Mizoram	167	222	242
17.	Nagaland	65	0	59
18.	Orissa	5460	7351	8071
19	Punjab	343	426	293
20	Rajasthan	2328	3054	4554
21	Sikkim	70	66	158
22	Tamil Nadu	3751	3808	2954
23.	Tripura	215	610	1031
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6047	11283	19946
25.	West Bengal	1750	5372	6490
26.	A & N Islands	19	20	27
27.	D & N Haveli	0	112	50
28.	Daman & Diu	2	11	11
29.	Delhi	0	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	4	2	4
31.	Pondicherry	21	28	28
	Total	41488	70934	93223

LPG Distributors

888. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG distributors of private sector oil companies operating in Gujarat as on date;

(b) the total number of consumers in waiting list; and

(c) by when all the consumers are likely to get LPG connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Under the parallel marketing system, private agencies are free to appoint distributors and register customers without any involvement of the Government. Such information about parallel marketeers is not maintained by the Government. However, the total consumers in waiting lists of distributors of Government Oil Companies in Gujarat is around 7.95 Lakhs as on 1 4.1996.

Efforts are constantly on to release LPG connections to as many applicants as early as possible. The plans have been drawn for higher availability of LPG by increasing the capacity of existing production sources, putting up new plants and angmenting supply through higher imports. New import facilities for LPG are under construction at Kandla and Mangalore which are expected to be commissioned in October, 1996. With this, the availability of LPG shall be increased through enhanced imports. New bottling plants and more LPG distributorships are being opened by Government Oil Companies to cater to higher demand. The entire waiting list is expected to be cleared by 2001 A D

Gas Based Power Stations

889. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the poor performance of the gas-based power stations in the country,

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard; and

(d) the efforts being made to improve the operative performance of those gas based power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) (a) to (d) Performance of gas based stations in the country during 1995-96 is enclosed as statement. It may be seen that most of the gas based stations have achieved the target except stations where supply of sufficient quantity of gas and load demand were not available. Some of the gas based stations are operated only as peak load stations.

STATEMENT

The Performance of Gas Based Power Stations During The Year 1995-96

Station	Target (MU)	Actual (MU)	%age of Target	
Anta GT	2500	2607	104.3	
Auraiya GT	3500	3510	100.3	
Dadri GT	3000	3795	126.5	
Kawas GT	2100	1962	93.4	
Gandhar GT	600	2375	395.8	
K' Guri GT	700	346	49.4	
DESU GT	1070	615	57.5	
Ramgarh GT	150	16	10.7	New Station
Dhuvran GT	180	141	78.3	
Utran	150	103	68.7	
Utran GT	800	962	120.2	
Uran GT	4220	4872	115.5	
Vijjeswaram	500	538	107.6	
B' Bridge	160	-	-	
Namrup GT	393	330	84 0	
Lakwa GT & Mobile GT	500	408	81 6	
Baramura GT	58	43	74.1	
Boknia GT	154	110	71 4	
Vatwa GT	664	555	83 6	
GIPCL	1000	1116	111 6	
Trombay GT	775	1466	189.2	
Total (Gas based)	23174	25570	111 6	

Rconstitution of Planning Commission

890. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps for the reconstitution of the Planning Commission, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K ALAGH) (a) and (b) The matter is under examination of Government

[Translation]

LPG Agencies

891 SHRI BACHI SINGH 'BACHDA' RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of LPG agencies functioning in the districts of Uttaranchal region of Uttar Preadesh are less as compared to other parts of the country,

(b) if so, the number of LPG agencies in proportion to population in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Uttaranchal region;

(c) whether the Uttaranchal region has been neglected in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the number of gas agencies in Uttaranchal region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). From the details given below, it may be seen that people residing in the hill areas of Uttar Preadesh have not been neglected against those in Himachal Pradesh, J & K, North Eastern States, in respect of domestic LPG facilities :

	Hill Districts of U P	Himachal Pradesh	J & K	North Eastern States
Population (In lacs)	59.22	51 70	77 18	315 44
No of LPG distributors	54	62	81	209
No of customers (in lacs)	4 28	2 71	2 88	5 99
Ratio of LPG customers to population	1 14	1 19	1 27	1 52

[English]

Diversion of Funds

892 DR T SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Centrally Sponsored Employment Assurance Scheme was introduced in the identified backward areas having high rate of unemployment,

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had informed the Union Government that the present level of allocation both under (EAS) and IJRY are not sufficient to meet the assurance of 100 days of employment to each family,

(c) the amount released as central assistance under EAS and what is the amount including State share;

(d) whether the allocation made by the Centre under these programmes have been diverted for other purposes, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Central assistance released under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1995-96 was Rs. 14550.00 lakhs and Rs. 18187.50 lakhs including State share.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of Road

893. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the exact date when the Basohli-Bhaderwah Road Project was taken up for execution;

(b) the length of the road and original revised estimate of the cost and the time by which the same is likely to be completed;

(c) when the the Bhaderwah-Chamba road Project was taken up for execution at what estimated cost and amount spent every year so far with what result and total length of the road; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the execution of both these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Basohli-Bhaderwah Road project was taken up for execution in July, 1996

(b) The length of this road is 175.8 Kms and the original estimated cost is Rs 32 42 crores The formation cutting and the surfacing work of the road is likely to be completed by March, 1999 and 2001, respectively

(c) The earth work of Bhaderwah-Chamba Road was taken up in 1971-72 at an estimated cost of Rs 3.48 crores. This work now stands completed By March, 1996, an amount of Rs 3 37 crores has been spent The length of the road is 50 Kms The scheme for improvement'upgradation at an estimated cost of Rs 3 35 crores was taken up in 1991 By March 1996, an expenditure of Rs. 11.92 lakhs have been incurred on metalling of the road.

(d) Due to the prevailing security situation in the area, the State Government had to suspend further work of upgradation of the Bhaderwah-Chamba Road Bhaderwah falls in doda District of J & K which has remained badly affected by militancy during the last six years or so

Cases Registered By Central Bureau of Investigation

894. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases taken up so far by the Central Bureau of Investigation in National Capital Territory Delhi during the last three years.

(b) the progress made in this regard, case-wise; and

(c) the number of cases in which charge-sheets have been filed during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) During the last three years, i.e., 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 (upto 30.6.96), a total of 642 cases were taken up by the CBI in the National Capital Territory, Delhi, for investigation.

(b) As a result of finalisation of investigations, 402 cases were disposed off from investigation leaving 240 cases for investigation as on 30.6.96.

(c) Chargesheets have been filed in 255 cases by the CBI in the Court of Law during the above period.

Drinking Water

895. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted the availability of 40 LPD drinking water per day per head as a national norm for urban areas;

(b) if no, the norm fixed for the urban areas;

(c) the number of towns where water supply according to the norm has been made available together with the number of urban areas where such facilities are still to be provided; and

(d) the state-wise allocation made in 1995-96, 1996-97 for urban water supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) :(a) and (b). The norms adopted for water supply in urban areas are :

- 125 litres per capita per day (l pcd) for urban areas where piped water supply and underground sewerage system are available.
- 70 l pcd in urban areas provided with piped water supply but without underground sewerage system
- 40 lpcd for towns with spot source/ standposts. One source for 20 families within a maximum walking distance of 100 metres.

(c) Water supply being a State subject, the town-wise details of position of water supply is not maintained centrally. As per the information furnished by the State Governments, 84.33% of the urban population is provided with safe drinking water facilities as on 31.3.93.

(d) The allocation made by the Planning Commission in the State Plan under Urban Water Supply and Sanitation sector and funds released as Central share under a celerated Urban Water Supply Programme during 1995-96 is enclosed as statement. The outlay for 1996-97 is yet to be finalised.

Urbann Water Supply And Sanitation Outlay for 1995-96

STATEMENT

S.No.	State	Revised allocation for 1995-96 in State Plan under urban water supply & Sanitation sector	Funds released by Deptt. of Urban Dev. durng 1995-96 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
		(Rs. in crores)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.37	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.94	0.00
3.	Assam	10.94	0.00
4.	Bihar	2.12	0.94
5.	Goa	18.25	0.00
6.	Gujarat	21 15	0.27
7.	Haryana	23.00	0.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	57.45	0.82
9.	J & K	54.85	0.28
10.	Karnataka	72.42	0.00
11.	Kerala	30.05	0.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45.80	3.80
13.	Maharashtra	393.79	0.36
14.	Manipur	11 63	0.39
15.	Meghalaya	5.05	0.48
16.	Mizoram	12.05	0.07
17.	Nagaland	3.30	0.00
18.	Orissa	28.64	0.01
19.	Punjab	5.94	0.77
20.	Rajasthan	147 20	2.37
21.	Sikkim	3 70	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	356.08	0.00
23.	Tripura	6.69	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27.13	7.64
25.	West Bengal	3.84	0.71
26.	A & N Islands	2.02	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	8.29	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	0.12	0 00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.54	0 00
30.	Delhi	205.50	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	0.07	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	4.55	0.00
	Total	1665.47	20.00

Ground Water Development Agency

896. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up ground water development agency on the pattern of the central water development agency; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Ground water development is looked after by the Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources. It is not considered necessary to set up ground water development agency under the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment. Ground Water development is also undertaken by the concerned Departments in the States.

Kashmiri Migrants

897. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Kashmiri migrants residing in various camps in and outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of migrants residing outside the camps at various places;

(c) the amount spent every year as ex-gratia relief and providing accommodation, health-care etc.;

(d) whether any scheme has been evolved for their settlement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R BALASUBRAMONIYAN) . (a) A total of 4740 families are living in camps in and outside the State of J & K.

(b) A total of 43, 391 families are residing outside the camps in various places.

(c) Various States/UTs provide relief as per norms/ rates applicable in that State/UT. As per available information the yearwise amounts spent from the year 1990-91 to 1994-95 are as follows :

Year	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
(Amount in crores)	50 51	42.81	30.58	30.55	39.23

(d) and (e). Policy of the Government in respect of Kashmiri migrants is based on the promise that they would return to the Valley as soon as conditions reasonably conducive to their return can be created Accordingly, the permanenet settlement of the migrants outside the State is not envisaged. Sustained efforts are being made to restore peace and normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir and to create conditions conducive inter-alia, to return of the migrants to their homes. The Central Government is also in constant touch with the State Govt. and representatives of the migrants in this regard.

[Translation]

LPG Agencies

898. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINSITER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in waiting list for LPG connections in National Capital Territory of Delhi at present;

(b) the number of LPG connections provided during each of the last two years;

(c) the total number of LPG/Petrol agencies at present in Delhi; and

(d) the number of these agencies allocated during each of the last two years and number of them proposed to be given during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The number of wait listed applicants with the distributors of Public Sector Oil Companies as on 1.4.1996 in Delhi is 7.95 lakhs.

(b) The number of LPG connections released during the last three years in Delhi is as below .

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	No of Connections Released
1993-94	0.93
1994-95	1.29
1995-96 (Prov)	0.97

(c) As on 1.4.1996, 279 RO dealerships and 259 LPG distributorships were functioning in Delhi.

(d) Details of RO and LPG dealerships/distributorships allotted during the last two years are indicated below .

	RO	LPG
1994-95	42	38
1995-96	38	06

21 LPG distributorships have been included in the LPG Marketing Plan 1994-96 for Delhi Due to non-availability of land, and a large number of letters of intent still pending for allotment of sites, no new retail outlet dealerships have been included in the RO Marketing Plan 1993-96 for Delhi.

[English]

Patenting of Neem and Turmeric

899. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study in patenting of Neem and Turmeric;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations made in this regard alongwith the names of companies and countries, and

(c) the reasons for making such recommendations to foreign companies in view of their ancient values in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) (a) to (c) Government have not conducted any study pertaining to Neem and Turmaric related patents. However, patent searches made by some Government funded institutions like Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have indicated that Neem and Turmeric related patents have been issued by various Patents Offices including the Indian Patent Office. The list of patents issued in this regard by the Indian Patent Office is enclosed.

STATEMENT

A - Neem related patents issued by the Indian Patent Office (1972-1996 January)

Title	Applicant
1	2
Treatment of Neem Oil	Hindustan Lever Ltd
A process for treating (Upgrading) Neem oil	Hindustan Lever Ltd
A process for treating (Upgrading) Neem Oil Having high free fatty acid content	Hindustan Lever Ltd
A process for the preparation of Neem Oil fatty acid distillation residue based pesticide	Godrej Soaps Ltd
A process for extraction of Neem Oil	R. Gupta
A process for isolation of active bitter and odoriferous constituents from neem seeds	R. Gupta
An improved process for the preparation of novel hydrogented plant extract having dihyeroazadachitin or tetrahydroazadirachtin.	Rohm & Haas Co
A process for isolation of a Nimbatiktam or Nimbidin from neem oil.	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha Dharma Bhavan.
A process for the preparation of storage stable azadirachitin-rich extract from components of the neem tree, particularly neem seed kernels	Tricolio-M GmbH Herstel lung Undvetrieb Hochreiner Biosubstanzen.
A process for the preparation of an active composition containing triterpenes including azadirachtin and its derivatives possessing insect antifeedant and growth inhibitory activity from parts of the neem plant	CSIR
A process for the preparation of insecticidally active composition containing lipids from the neem plant	CSIR
A process for the isolation of new trieterpene derivatives of azadirachtin from the parts of neem tree	CSIR

B - Turmeric related patents issued by the Indian Patent Office (1972-1996 January)

Process for the making anti inflamatory composition from sodium curcuminate	CSIR
Improvements in or relating to obtaining pharmacologically active anti inflamatory agents from curcumin	CSIR

[Translation]

Employment Assurance Scheme

900. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount received from Government for Employment Assurance Scheme and Identified Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) and million wells scheme during the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 for rural development in district Banda.

(b) whether the amount released has been utilised and the work has been completed.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) (a) The following amounts were received from the Government (Centre-State) by Banda district of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	IJRY	MWS	EAS
1994-95	459.39	319 51	787.50
1995-96	113.92	196 31	825 00

(b) The following amounts has been utilised under Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY), Million Wells Scheme (MWS) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	EAS	IJRY	MWS
1994-95	774.92	470.03	298 39
1995-96	778 51	382 79	148 65

(c) The amount could not be fully utilised due to delay in the implementation of the sanctioned projects and to some extent receipt of funds in February and March 1996

(d) The Carry-over funds are likely to be utilised for completion of works upto November 1996

[English]

ISRO Spy Case

901 DR Y S RAJASEKHARA REDDY
SHRI E AHAMED
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to reopen the ISRO spy case,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K ALAGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Tribals Above Poverty Line

902 SMT SHEELA GAUTAM
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of tribals living above the poverty line in the Eastern States including Bihar, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand in Uttar Pradesh against the total population of these States; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to improve their living standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) (a) The Planning Commission estimates State-wise number of persons below the poverty line on the basis of quinquennial survey on the Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). However, their estimates are available only inrespect of 17 major states and that too only upto the State level. Therefore information in respect of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Uttarakhand is not available

Based on the *Below* Poverty Line Estimates 1983-84 of the Planning Commission, the percentage of tribals living *above* the poverty line against the total population in respect of 4 Eastern States viz., Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, and in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been worked out for the year 1983-84, as given below

Percentage of Tribals and Total Population Living Above the Poverty Line 1983-84

States	Scheduled Tribes		Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Eastern States				
1 Assam	74 50	79 80	76 24	78 44
2 Bihar	35 10	60 20	48 65	62 96
3 Orissa	31 10	47 20	55 24	70 71
4 West Bengal	41 40	66 90	56 16	73 48
5 Uttar Pradesh	54 20	75 70	53 52	59 75

(b) To improve the living standard of the tribals in the above States, steps are being taken by the Union Government through the implementation of various Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) etc

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Sir, please allow me to raise an important matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call all of you one by one.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important matter in the House. The Tailpul Dam Project a 40 M.W. Power Project in Maithan region of Dhanbad was started in 1978 and was to be completed within two or three years at an initial cost of Rs. 5.7 crore, but the project could not be completed till today because of the delay caused due to negligence and inactiveness of and the prevalent corruption in the management of D.V.C.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, one part of the project is in my constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let her complete first.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Now the cost of the project has escalated to Rs. 40 crore out of which Rs. 11.5 crore has already been spent. Day before yesterday, the Chairman of the D.V.C. had announced in that area that "the people of the area were not helping in completion of the project and therefore he would stop the work on the project". Ever since he made this announcement the people are highly agitated in that area. I would like to say that the entire delay has been caused due to the corrruption in the D.V.C. They have not given jobs to the actually displaced persons. The jobs have actually been given to the wrong people after taking bribe. We filed public interest litigation and we won the case. Now since employment and compensation is to be given to the actually displaced persons, out of fear the authorities are scared and they are saying that the work of this project would be stopped. Such type of injustice is going on. I need your protection and I request you to please issue direction to the hon'ble Minister that he should make a statement in the House and to take some concrete measures in order to pacify the resentment and assuage the hurt feelings of the people. In any case, the work on this project should not be stopped and the Government should make a statement to this effect and assure that justice will be done to the people.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, one part of the project is in my constituency in West Bengal, in Purulia area. I was there a day before...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one more thing. I agree that in West Bengal better rehabilitation work has been done. What can we do, when our State Government is involved in Animal husbandry scam. It does not get time for rehabilitation of the displaced people. I would demand, through you, from the Ministers of Bihar Government that they should help in rehabilitation of the people. I want that some concrete step should be taken in this regard.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, one part of the project is in my constituency. I was there on Sunday to attend a convention organised by the Samyukta Sangharsh Morcha. They are demanding that the works of the Talepool Dam - which is very important for the survival of the Panchet dam and for the Damodar Valley Corporation - be taken up When this project was conceived in 1978 this was the only one project with that technology and this type of technology was nowhere in our country. That is why it was delayed by the management of the Damodar Valley Corporation. When we approached, land was acquired and an amount of Rs. 11 crore was spent Now the project cost has been increased from Rs. 5.75 crore to Rs. 41 crore. Now they are deciding to abandon this project and they are throwing the responsibility on the State Government. The State Government is not responsible. We are trying to find out a solution. The have acquired the land. They have not given employment There was an agreement with the Government of West Bengal to have land reclamation to provide lift irrigation, to construct primary school buildings and also the roads in the villages to be affected by the construction of Talepool Dam, but they have not undertaken those works. Now, they are deciding to abandon this project. If that project is abandoned after the acquisition of land, this will not be in the interest of the Damodar Valley Corporation as well as the interest of the people both in the districts of Dhanbad and Purulia. I urge upon the Minister, who is present here, to take up the matter with Damodar Valley Corporation so that they should restrat the project immediately They should not abandon and should undertake the works which are to be undertaken as per the agreement with the State Government. The Minister is here and I would like to request him that he should take up the matter with Damodar Valley Corporation*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : No, Sir.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District) (Assam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very

important issue of Bihar. I do not know, with my weak eloquence and lack of forcefulness, whether I will be able to draw the attention of the Government. In fact, I waited for five or six days in the hope that some of the senior Members and some of the major political formations of this country will raise this issue.

This incident occurred on eleventh of this month in the village of Bathanitola of Bhojpur district of Bihar and - the entire nation should be shameful of the particular day - 21 persons belonging to *dalit* and Muslim community were killed. They were not only killed but butchered inhumanly by an outlawed organisation called Ranvir Sena of landlords. It is unfortunate that such an incident, such a heinous crime, could not draw the attention of the Government, where many of the political parties which constitute it declare their pious intention of social justice. But in their own State this incident of butchering of *dalits* and religious minority community has taken place. It has also failed to draw attention of major Opposition parties.

I draw the attention of the Government and hope that the Opposition parties will also condemn the incident and demand an explanation from the Government. There are three aspects of the incident. This incident occurred not during night or midnight but in day time, in the evening at 4 o' clock. The banned organisation Ranvir sena of landlords attacked the village inhabited by *dalits* and Muslims and killed 21 persons. I can understand it if there had been a fight, or there had been a war, or there had been a battle. But these people were butchared with choppers and only one person was killed by bullet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : It is a very important matter. Out of 21 persons, 15 were women, 5 were children and only one adult male member was there Even the fingers and ears were chopped off.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

DR JAYANTA RONGPI . Sir, I do not take much time usually I am finishing now. This was known to the administration.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already taken so much time. Please conclude now

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : The District Magistrate was informed on 3rd July and 8th July, because similar attacks were planned on those two days in the same village. I request you to instruct the Government, the Home Minister, to give a statement on this incident and take immediate action against the DM and the SP of Bhojpur District of Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk, Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I have also given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : I shall not deliver a long speech and I will speak only for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall give chance to everyone. Please sit down.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : It is the senior Member who get chance to speak most of the time. Please give a chance to us also.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA (Sangrur) . Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, a multi-national company named Congentrix has been invited to set up a 1000 MW capacity power-house at South Canara Post but the decision has led to a big controversy. People of ten villages are worried. They have approached the High Court. Their writ is pending. No global tender was floated for this power house. Clearance neither from the Pollution Control Board nor from the Ministry of Environment has been obtained.

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Sir, it is not an urgent matter.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : It is an urgent matter. Those people are worried. They are going from pillar to post on this issue.

[Translation]

Those people are worried. Many villages engaged in fishing are affected. Many people will be affected if the project comes up there The fisheries will be destroyed. A very old rain forest is located there. If that project materialises there, that rain forest will be destroyed. The habitation there will also be affected. The ecological balance will change there They have not taken permission from any authority. Neither they have obtained permission from the Ministry of Environment nor from the State Government In such a situation the project is coming up there. Attention should be paid to these aspects. The name of the hon'ble Prime Minister is being involved in it I wish that his untainted image should not be spoiled

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I want to raise a very serious issue related to human beings Thousands and thousands of people are apprehensive that they may be rendered homeless any time. Perhaps, Okhla or the whole of Batala House colony in Delhi will come in the grip of the demolition activity of the D.D.A Thousands of people are living there Anytime before 30th of the month the sword of D.D.A. demolition is hanging on their heads. These are not huts or jhuggis These are pucca houses ...*(Interruptions)* I went there...*(Interruptions)*

I went there and saw the situation. The people are asking whether the poor do not have a right to live or to have a shelter. The Delhi Government had prepared a list of 1071 unauthorised colonies and recommended that these colonies should be regularised. But till today

that recommendation is pending with the Central Government and approval from the Centre has not been accorded. All these poor are Muslims and perhaps for this reason, no importance has been given to them.

I therefore urge that action should be taken on this important matter. Order for the regularisation of these colonies should be issued and steps should be taken to safeguard them...*(Interruptions)* A delegation had met the hon'ble Prime Minister and requested to take action...*(Interruptions)* For how long will it continue? We talk of the welfare of the minorities inside the House but when it comes to the question of thousands of Muslims becoming homeless, no action is being taken. Therefore, immediate attention should be given to issue which concerns human beings. They should be saved, sanction for regularisation of their colony should be given and all measures should be taken to protect the colony from demolition...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, this is the same issue.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, this is the same issue, therefore he should get the opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thousands of people will be rendered homeless. I have given notice to you. Please allow me to speak for a second...*(Interruptions)* These people have permanent ration cards and they have been living these for last thirty years. They also have their voters identity cards. Now an attempt is being made to render them homeless by issuing them notices. Their only fault is that all of them are Muslims. They want to uproot the residents with the sole aim of harassing the Muslims. there are so many unauthorised colonies in Delhi but there is no plan to uproot any of them. Just because the Muslims and the poor people are residing there that is why such an attitude is being adopted in their case...*(Interruptions)* The United Front Government is trying to uproot them by issuing notices...*(Interruptions)* Shri Paswan ji, please listen to me, this is a conspiracy to uproot the Muslim. They have been issued notices after your Government came to power...*(Interruptions)* They have pucca houses in that colony. This Government does not want to recognise that colony. I seek your protection. Please have mercy on the poor. They are also the citizens of India...*(Interruptions)* Please give them protection...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : The Government should do something for them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Such a big scandal has taken place in Bihar but hon. Minister has not given any statement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. This is not fair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will you please sit down?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Your party Government is there in Bihar. You should inquire into it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Your members are there in Lok Sabha, all of them belong to Bhartiya Janata Party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Your party is in power at both the places...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

[Translation]

Please listen to his reply. Please take your seats first.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by hon. Member is not a Hindu-Muslim issue. I do not have any information about it. So far as his allegation against the Government is concerned that notices have been issued under present regime, I would like to state that last time when our party was in power in 1990, issue of slums particularly with regard to Delhi slums was raised and we had given unambiguous directives that the people residing in jhuggi-jhompadis would not be uprooted at any place...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : These are not jhuggis. They have pucca houses. That is not a jhuggi jhompadi area.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Just listen to me first.

Many people, not only from this area but from other areas also, had come to us also. Whatever the hon. Member has stated in this regard and the suggestion he has given...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central) : All of them are ISI agents...*(Interruptions)* ISI agents are also living there...*(Interruptions)*

* Not Recorded.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, I wish to raise a very important issue.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you will get a chance. I will give a chance to all of you one by one.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw your attention to a very unfortunate incident. Today's Newspapers are carrying this distressing news very prominently. You must have read the news that day before yesterday, six tourists were killed by the terrorists in Srinagar.

This incident has belied the claims of the Government, that normalcy has returned in Kashmir and peace has been restored there. Out of these six tourists, three belonged to Jaipur, Rajasthan and three to Allahabad, UP. These six tourists were kidnapped from Dal Lake at 5.00 pm. In fact twelve persons were kidnapped but six were released around 10 p.m. The other six persons were kept hostages and it was said that they would be released in the morning. However they were shot dead in the darkness of the night.

This incident is very painful but more than that ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall give you a chance. You will get the chance to speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : I have also given a notice and you have allowed me to speak. My notice has been accepted.

More horrifying than the incident is the way the Government is assessing the situation in Kashmir and the manner in which it proposes to tackle the situation. The senior police officers have admitted that local and foreign terrorists have gathered in Dal Lake area. One of the hostages, who has survived, has given the statement that the kidnappers claimed to have been from police task force. The Government should have taken strong measures to tackle the situation and it should have chalked out a plan to deal with the terrorists firmly but instead of that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, who has been elected from Kashmir itself, has given a statement that the time has come for the security forces to return to their barracks. We would welcome the day the army can be withdrawn from there. We will welcome the day the Kashmir refugees will be able to return to their homes but such a situation should be created first; such improvement should be brought about first and peace should be restored there first. But before creating such a situation if the Government keeps on giving such irresponsible statements, the situation would further deteriorate. The restraint and patience required for tackling a sensitive issue like Kashmir, appears to be missing in this Government. The Government should exercise restraint and patience while issuing statements and should try atleast not to worsen the situation with its statements.

Adequate compensation should be paid to the dependents of the tourists killed and the Government should exercise restraint so that such an incident may not recur.

SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA (Jammu) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice to raise the matter during zero hour which has been raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. The Membes elected from J & K should have been given the opportunity to speak first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No such distinction is made.

SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : I would like to say that situation has improved to a great extent after Lok Sabha elections in J & K. Pakistan and its allies do not want the situation to improve. This incident has occured because of the announcement made by Government to hold elections for Legislative Assembly in September. They want to stop the election process at all costs. I demand that in order to maintain the improvement registered in the situation of J & K, strong measures be undertaken by the Government to control the activities of terrorists. The police and military forces should be given full authority to check such activities. The tourists from our country and abroad are coming to the valley on being assured about the improvement in situation. I regret to state that the State Government, does not pay any attention to them, and does not give them proper security. The tourists should be allowed to visit those areas which are peaceful and safe. It seems as if the Government does not have complete control over same areas. The atmosphere created in favour of India and the conducive atmosphere to hold elections should not be allowed to deteriorate and the Government should take steps to bring peace there.

The families of the tourists from Jaipur and Allahabad should be given adequate compensation and better atmosphere should be created so that the tourism industry of the area does not get ruined. This tourist industry has been lying closed fro the past five-six years whereas most of the people there depend on this industry. Now the situation is becoming normal and people have started coming to the valley. Such incidents cause much harm, hence the Government should pay attention to it.

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention once again towards the subject that has been discussed in the House earlier also. The Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh is mired in terrorism...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : I should also be given the opportunity to speak as three people belonging to Jaipur city have been murdered.

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Ambedkar Scheme was started in Uttar Pradesh and it was decided that

electricity would be provided to Ambedkar villages within one year. Sir, please ask for a report regarding the entire area of Uttar Pradesh and the progress made by the Electricity Board with regard to the Ambedkar villages in U.P. I would like to tell you about my district Sitapur that the Electricity Board has not electrified even a single village there. Indolent and corrupt officials are occupying the offices in every district...*(Interruptions)* . The Chairman of the Electricity Board takes bribes of upto one crore rupees and as they rise to the position of Chairman by giving bribe themselves, they make up for it later by accepting bribes. Every month a minimum amount of two lakh rupees goes to the Chairman of Electricity Board from my district. Hence I would like to put forth a few points.

Firstly I would like to state that a report pertaining to Ambedkar villages and especially the Ambedkar villages of Sitapur should be obtained as to how much electrification work has been completed over there. Secondly the Electricity Board is imposing power cuts which is causing heavy losses. Sir, as the monsoon has already set in, it cannot be said that there is a shortage of water. The reservoirs are full even then the electricity Board is deliberately diverting the power to large scale industries while neglecting the small scale industrialists and farmes.

Sir, I seek your protection and request you to ask for a detailed report and to conduct an enquiry to pinpoint the corrupt officials.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will get a chance. Now you sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM (Mandi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister has given a statement about the aircrash that took place in Himachal Pradesh on 11th However as no supplementary is asked and no clarification is sought regarding the statement given by the Minister in Lok Sabha, hence I would like to draw the attention of the Government to two or three points in the Zero hour The Minister has given the statement that so long as the security or safety measures are not undertaken, the air traffic should be suspended. This is what I gathered from his statement

Sir, ever since the private companies have started operating in Himachal Pradesh, they have shown a very good performance The tourism of Kullu Valley and Himachal has benefited a lot as a result thereof. A few points however are worth mentioning in this regard The day the air crash took place, the communication link had snapped just one minute back. Communication link could not be maintained with the airport. As that place is a part of my Parliamentary Constituency and has been my Assembly Constituency as well, I have seen it The aircraft was flying at a height of approx twelve thousand or eight thousand feet. If the Communication link had not broken down they could have informed the airport. There was so much of fog because of bad weather that the pilot could not see that there was a mountain ahead and the air crash took place wherein nine lives were lost. Same thing happened on 9th July two years ago not at the same place but at some other place. There too the reason was bad weather conditions. Hence I would like to draw the attention of the Government to two points. Firstly, all the pilots have commented earlier also about the wrong placement of the air traffic control tower but the officials kept on looking for other reasons to hide their own mistakes. The antenna placement is also wrong. Firstly, the tower should be shifted elsewhere and secondly VHF facility should be provided so that the contact with the pilot could be maintained through that facility.

Since this is a mountain region when one goes up to a certain height and then lowers into valley, this VHF facility can prove to be more useful and effective here rather than in the plains. This is the science age. We should invent such a device with the help of which the link would not be broken down in case the pilot enters thick forest Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, electricity failure is also a constant problem. The airport authorities should make arrangements in this regard too. If the air traffic is suspended in Himachal Pradesh, the tourism would suffer. Therefore, I urge the Government to undertake safety measures at the earliest by paying attention to the aforestated points so that the air traffic is operated smoothly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, please speak.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV (Purnea) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising an issue pertaining to Bihar and if I were to mention all the incidents in this House, almost all the Members would get aggravated. Just now Shri Kataria was speaking about the incidents that occured in Aara It is true that wherever such type of incidents occur the reigning government of the place has to share the blame for it to a certain extent. But which organisation is responsible for this incident and for killing the Harijans and the Muslims? Who is protecting this organisation? 5000 members of Ranvir Sena stormed into a Harijan colony and for the first time ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, the Home Minister has already given a statement regarding this issue...*(Interruption)*

[English]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV ...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

*(Interruption)**.

* Not Recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, will you sit down? I am asking you to sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Mr. Yadav, behave properly.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, please control your Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down Behave properly.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, please ask your Member to sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV : What is this Ranvir Singh Sena?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER It is not a public meeting. This is Parliament; please sit down

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down first.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is Parliament House, not a public place.

[English]

You will have to behave properly. Otherwise I will have to think of some other thing Yes, Mr Nitish Kumar.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER . You all have to maintain the dignity of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, where is my name?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are 70 names in this list.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : We have also given our names. Names are not being called out according to the list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have a typed list which contains 70 names.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Those who gave the notice should get priority. It is not that anybody can raise hands and get a chance to speak That is the direction of the Speaker and yourself Those who have given the notice should get priority.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was asking for your permission time and again to draw the attention of the House towards a different subject altogether. This question is regarding the loans to farmers waived off upto ten thousand rupees by the previous United Front Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh. This scheme was known as loan waivers. The succeeding Congress Government also continued this programme. But I state with regret that the loans of the farmers which were pronounced to be waived off, are being recovered with interest in Bihar. Through you I would like to ask the Government to give a statement as to whether the Central Government has given its share of money to the State Government. Who is guilty- the State Governments or the banking institutions? After enquiring into it, the loans of farmers waived off earlier under that criterion should stand waived The Certificates being issued or any action being taken in this regard should be stopped.

Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, the incident of Bhojpur needs outright condemnation If violence, in this way, enters the politions, it will be very difficult to solve any problems of the country The way, the women and the children were butchered, those having faith in non-violence and the Constitution, feel thoroughly ashamed. One should not take political mileage by raising this question but all of us should ponder over it as to how such incidents should be stopped Such violence, created either by 'Ranbir Sena' or MCC, should be condemned and thus this incident should be condemned. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to condemn this incident but I object the way in which Dr Rongpi has raised this question The hon Home Minister has made a statement in this regard in the other House The hon Prime Minister had mentioned this incident in this House in some other context. He wanted to go there but could not give this idea a concrete shape Everybody is concerned about this incident Everybody has condemend this incident but the way, in which the Members of Samajwadi Party have mentioned this incident, is deplorable. It is a different matter that Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma, a Member of Janata Dal who is also a Minister in the Union Government, represents that constituency. Some days ago, he had

* Not Recorded

made a statement that he wanted to solve the confrontation between Ranbir Sena and himself by peaceful methods. It was really a praiseworthy statement on this issue. The Janata Dal candidate had won the election from there. On the second position was the Samata Party condidate Shri Ram Prasad who had also the support of Bharatiya Janata Party. If some incident takes place there it is given political colour. It is really condemnable that the name of the outfit responsible for the murders, has been attached with Bharatiya Janata Party. Nothing can be more condemnable than adding the name of Samata Party candidate to the outfit merely because he was in the fray of election. I would like to urge upon you to expunge any such statement, sentence or part of it in which allegation has been levelled against BJP or Samata Party because nobody enjoys the right to serve his political interest. So far as such incidents are concerned, these should be condemned and concrete steps should be taken to stop the recurrence of such incidents. Whatever is happening in Bihar, specially in Central Bihar - be it the confrontation between MCC and CPIM(L)...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Yadav, behave properly, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : There is a confrontation between CPIM(L) and MCC. Both of them are leftist organisations and both are involved into ferocious confrontation. At some places MCC has confrontation with other people. The MCC activists attacked the workers of Janata Party and the workers of other parties. Not only at one place but at many other places with Male...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, how much time are you going to give him? There are also other issues to be raised...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the activities of Male have been inciting violence at othe places also. All the parties should ponder over the measures to stop the violence and seeing it in the context of any particular State, will not solve any problem. I would like to urge upon the Union Government to call a high level meeting to think over the measures to stop the violence and everybody should condemn such activities. So far as the State Government is concerned, I do not want to say anything about it. I just want to associate myself with the statement made by the hon. Home Minister in Rajya Sabha that the State Government is inefficient and ineffective. It has been stated by the hon. Home Minister in Rajya Sabha and in this regard I would like to honour the hon. Home Minister-Shri Indrajit Gupta. He has made a befitting statement.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : Sir, the killings that took place in Bihar by the so called 'Ranbir Sena'...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Nitishji, please listen. Today, the hon. Home Minister has gone to Bihar for on the spot study. He will come back by 7 p.m. and then a detailed statement will be made in the House though the House is aware about what happened there. Besides allegation and counter-allegation in the House, the hon. Home Minister himself has gone to find out the facts and will be back in the evening. Tomorrow, a statement in this regard will also be made in the House...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Shri Jitendra Nath Das.

PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the embargo imposed by the Government of India on MPs Local Area Development Fund and the interast earned out of this Fund.

All the old schemes have been suspended since long. The Government is requested to withdraw the embargo on the MPs Local Area Development Fund and the interest earned out of it in order to enable the District Magistrates to execute the old and new schemes identified by the MPs. ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M BANATWALLA : Sir, it is an important issue The Government should pay attention to this problem ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important issue It pertains to my home State, Kerala.

[Translation]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Do you want to say anything for the Development Funds? His point was regarding MPs Development Funds

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA Sir, as regards the MPs Local Area Development Fund, there was some problem I think that it has been sorted out by the Minister concerned. He met the hon. Speaker also I hope by afternoon I will be in a position to tell the House what exactly has been done. ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House through you to a very

important issue which is agitating the people of Kerala. The hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies is sitting here. In the Chief Ministers Conference also, the Kerala Chief Minister raised this issue. According to the Press reports, the Government of India is proposing to change the Public Distribution System for the purpose of excluding some people from the list. If this proposal is implemented, a large number of people will be out of Public Distribution System. I can understand the purpose. But if there is any misuse of the system, the Government can definitely streamline the system. But if we implement this new proposal which is formulated by the Government, a large number of people will be out of the system. The State of Kerala has already expressed its reservation about this proposal. Nearly ninety per cent of the people of Kerala are dependant on the Public Distribution System. Excluding people above povertyline, a large number of people will be beyond the reach of PDS. The price of Foodgrains will also increase in the State. In the Chief Ministers Conference also, reservation had been expressed about this proposal. All the other political parties in the State have given representations to the hon. Minister to have a fresh look on this proposal for revamping of the Public Distribution System. The Minister for Food and Civil Supplies is sitting here. I would like to hear from him as to what is the position on this very important issue which is agitating the minds of people of Kerala.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have collected the information. The hon. Member has expressed doubt because he is unaware of the facts. The proposed new scheme is under consideration of the Government. Therefore, I shall keep in mind the doubts raised by the hon. Member in this regard.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring a matter of national importance to the knowledge of the House The common man either do not get the notes of Rs. one, Rs. two and Rs. five denomination or they get soiled notes which are good for nothing. The printing of notes of these denominations should have been stopped but new notes of these denominations can be obtained at 20 per cent or 25 per cent black. This situation is prevalent in the entire country. Sir, new coins have been minted in the country. You too would have visited foreign countries and seen that coins of different denominations have different sizes, but the Government in our country has minted coins of Rs. one, two and five denominations of the same size which are very difficult to differentiate in darkness. In place of Rs. one, sometimes two or five rupees' coins are given. The poor farmers and the uneducated are facing a lot of difficulties. There should be difference in the size of these coins like the difference in the coins of 25 paise, 50 paise and one rupees' denominations. Rikshaw-walas, autorikshaw-walas and the poor shopkeepers are facing a lot of difficulties. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to transfer the officer concerned in RBI responsible for doing so Notes of One, two and five rupee should be such, as can be easily indentified. Has the RBI turned bankrupt. The new notes should be printed. It is an important issue and it concerns everybody. Therefore the hon. Finance Minister should make a statement in this regard...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir remains closed for seven months in the year. This time it was closed for eight months and after remaining closed for eight months, the roads are opened. The Border Security Force is responsible for maintaining the road but that organisation is not maintaining the road properly. It is marred with corruption. Trucks get stuck there and the bulldozers charge thousands for ruees for towing them away. Secondly, the CCP of army is maintaining the traffic in that area and they allow only army trucks. Atleast 400-500 trucks of army are allowed daily and only 30-40 civilian trucks are allowed. As a result the famine relief work in Ladakh did not open in time and closed early. This year, the situation is that neither salt, flour, rice, match boxes nor edible oil is available there. We have only two and half months left for supply and if the supply is not completed within this period, the situation in Ladakh will worsen.

I, through you, would like to urge upon the hon. Defence Minister to issue necessary instructions to army authorities to allow the civilian vehicles inadequate numbers. The army is harassing the people there and extorting money for entry. Such practice should be stopped and some permanent arrangement should be made for regular supply. I would like that the civilian trucks and army trucks should be allowed in equal number. I would like to urge upon you to bring it to the notice of the hon. Defence Minister ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him speak first ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of this House towards an important issue. In Bodhgaya area of Bihar, recently 300 human skeltons have been found in four bags. These skeltons are of children and adults between the age of 5 years to 35 years. These skeltons have complete bones of human body. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards it because as per the customs of Hindus dead body is burnt and according to the customs of Muslims

dead body is buried in graveyards. Now question arises that howcome such a large number of human skeltons. This matter is being hushed up on the plea that these were gathered by traders during a period of time Bihar is a state where in fodder scam it was told that 5 or 10 buffloes were taken on a single scooter in view of such a falsehood. in today's situation it may be possible that these human skeltons are of Congress workers or BJP workers. Killing of 30-40-50 persons is a common thing in Bihar. thus it is an important issue. The Government has no reply to it and trying to hush up the matter by linking it with traders. This requires a thorough inquiry Does the Janata Dal Government of Bihar have a gas chamber like Nazis in Germany. In such a situation a statement on Bihar should be given by the Government I would like to know the reasons behind these human skeltons. This matter should be inquired into

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Okay, that is enough Thank you.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a serious matter which concerns the Railway Ministry.

13.00 hrs.

For the last one week illegal coal-mining in Dhanbad area has caused serious threat to superfast railway track between Dhanbad and Calcutta. Zee TV Network have exposed the threat yesterday threadbare A lot of villagers are panicky The people are living in the colonies within half-a-kilometre of the railway track Rajdhani Express and superfast trains are in danger

International experts have expressed the opinion that if the Railways do not caution the coalmine authority. a dangerous accident may take place

I would request the Railway Minister to get in touch with the coalmine authority immediately and take immediate steps to prevent any kind of accident in that place.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now the House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How you can be on point of order when there is no issue before the House.

[English]

There is no issue before the House. So, there is no question of any point of order.

Now, Papers to be Laid.

14.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Reports of the Comptroller and Audtior General of India, Union Government for 1995 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) . On behalf of Shri P Chidambaram, I beg to lay

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution —

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No 1 of 1996) for the year ended the 31st March, 1995 (Civil)

[Placed in Library See No LT-106/96]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No 2 of 1996) for the year ended the 31st March, 1995 (Civil)

[Placed in Library See No LT-107/96]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No 7 of 1996) for the year ended the 31st March, 1995 (Posts and Telecommunications)

[Placed in Library See No LT-108/96]

(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1994-95 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library See No LT-109/96]

(3) A copy of the Union Government Finance Accounts for the year 1994-95 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library See No LT-110/96]

(4) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Postal Service) for the year 1994-95 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library See No LT-111/96]

(5) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Telecommuication Services) for the year 1994-95 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library See No. LT-112/96]

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 issued by the President in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir :—

(i) Finance Accounts of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library See No LT-113/96]

(ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1994-95

[Placed in Library See No LT-114/96]

(7) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Government of Jammu and Kashmir) for the year ended the 31st March 1995, under article 151(2) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 issued by the President in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir

[Placed in Library See No LT-115/96]

(8) A copy of the Consignment (Hindi and English versions) to the Economic* Survey 1995-96

[Placed in Library See No LT-116/96]

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[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you occupy the Chair it means that House is conducted (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : There was no business before the House when you were on a point of order

[English]

Let the Papers be laid

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Please listen to my submission

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Please

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Sir, day before yesterday you have issued instructions to the Government from this Chair that a statement should be made on the incident of Ujjain and yesterday Mr Speaker has also given instructions to the Government to make statement on the incident of Ujjain and Haridwar

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Government has made a promise. It may come by evening.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : I am raising a point of order because just now Shri Jaina has given information that hon. Home Minister is out of Delhi today Then who will follow your instructions. It is my humble submission to the Chair that the Government is showing carelessness in this matter I therefore, urge the Chair to direct the Government to make a statement in this regard. It is a laxity on the part of the Government that such incidents have taken place at religious places like Ujjain, Haridwar, Onkareshwar and Patna ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : It is an important point of order (*Interruptions*) The instructions were issued to the Government to make a statement in this regard and time for the statement was also fixed .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, why your orders are being ignored (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope that Minister would make statement by 5.00 P.M. today.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, your orders should be obeyed .(*Interruptions*)

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : The incidents of Haridwar and Ujjain were heart-rending (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me Hon. Minister has said that

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : There should be some instructions from the Chair This Government should be brought into dock as it is not following your instructions (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me I am referring to the statement

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Listen to me for just a minute

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, Your orders are being ignored This Government is not complying with your orders

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D KHALAP) : Sir if there is any direction to the Government by the Chair, it will be complied with

* Economic Survey 1995-96 was laid on the Table of the House on the 27th February, 1996

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Besides my directions, Minister had promised to make a statement the next day as yesterday there was no time.

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : We will carry it out, Sir.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN : The Minister said that he would be visiting the place and that is what he is doing today.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir, the Minister has gone to visit the place in deference to the wish of the House...(*Interruptions*)... Now, how can we ask the Minister to come back from Patna to speak here

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is your ruling on my point of order. Day before yesterday you have given instructions and a statement was to be made yesterday but it was not made yesterday, hon. Speaker had given instructions and the statement was to be made here today but now hon. Home Minister is out of Delhi. In view of the collective responsibility of the Government some other Minister should make a statement here. Your orders are being ignored.

I request you to give some ruling on it. Either the Government should be censured or statement should be made by some other Minister as the Government is collectively responsible for it. It is a serious matter.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, we are all very much concerned over this matter...(*Interruptions*)... This may not be allowed to go like that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI The police arrangements were withdrawn from there and now the Government is trying to husp up the matter It is deliberately delaying the statement and it amounts to the contempt of the House.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : The Government should fix time for it. Hon. Minister should tell that by what time in the evening he is going to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Statement would come by 6'o clock.

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the Members that they should not be agitated. Home Minister has gone there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Where has he gone?

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : Whatever direction is given by the Chair will be complied with. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED : We can wait only till six of clock.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, what happened to Zero Hour? You have given assurance that every Member will get a chance to speak...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just a minute. One Member should speak at a time.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : You have said that all the Members would get a chance to speak in Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Zero Hour is over now. Now we shall take up matter under the Rule 377.

14.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—CONTD.

Notifications under All India Service Act, 1951 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A Copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1995 published in Notification No G.S.R. 569 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1995.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1996 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 75(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February 1996.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1996 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 76(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1996.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1996 published in Notification No G.S.R. 77(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1996.

(v) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1996 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 78(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1996

[Placed in Library See No. LT-117/96]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (i) of the Constitution :-

(i) Forty-Fifth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the years 1994-95.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commision referred to in Chapter VIII of the above report.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-118/96]

14.14½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to reopen Farenda Genesh Sugar Mill in Maharajgani district, U.P. by providing it adequate financial assistance.

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY (Maharajganj) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Farenda Sugar mill in district Maharajagnj in Uttar Pradesh under National Textile Corporation, is closed for the last two years. Thousands of employees have become unemployed due to the closure of this mill whereas this mill could be restarted by investing only Rs. 35-40 lakhs But due to the refusal by the National Textile Corporation this mill has been referred to BIFR It has taken a decision that either this mill should be run by the Government or it should be handed over to the private sector. Until the expansion of this mill is done, it should be run by spending rupees 35-40 lakhs. The labourers should be paid their dues outstanding for the last so many months.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to restart this mill immediately so that the lakhs of people who have become unemployed due to the closure of the mill, could get employment

[English]

(ii) Need for Lifting of Ban on Setting up of Industries in Dahanu Taluka, District Thane, Maharashtra

SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA (Dahanu) : The Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, by their Notification, dated 20th June, 1991, declared Dahanu Taluka, District Thane (Maharashtra) as an "ecologically fragile" area and imposed a ban on setting up of industries not only in the Dahanu Taluka but also in the outer periphery of 25 km. of Dahanu Taluka. The entire area is a tribal area and constitutes major part of my Dahanu Lok Sabha Constituency.

The Notification has very adversely affected the promotion of industries in my constituency depriving thereby the opportunities of employment to thousands of tribals. The people of my area, Zilla Parishad, Taluka Panchayats and also the Government of Maharashtra have all approached the Government of India to reconsider the above ban which is not only detrimental to the economic growth but is also discriminatory. The Government of India, therefore, constituted a Committee to review the ban and the said Committee have also submitted their recommendations to the Ministry. After that, MPs, MLAs and representatives of the Industry and youth organisations had also a meeting with the then Minister for Environment and Forests in February 1996 when he assured the delegation to take a positive decision to help industrial growth.

The peripheral area of 25 km. around Dahanu Taluka also covers land from adjoining Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Gujarat State where the ban is not being implemented

The people of my constituency have become restive due to the delay in withdrawing the said ban and are planning to launch a major agitation In view of this situation, I request the Union Government to ensure early withdrawal of the ban to usher in an era of development in my tribal constituency.

[Translation]

(iii) Need to open heavy industry in Rajasthan.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumber) There is no such big industry especially in the tribal area of Rajasthan which may stop migration of unemployed youth of Rajasthan and there is a large scale discontentment among the people of backward areas. Rajasthan is facing many kinds of problems Somewhere it is flood and somewhere it is famine. I, therefore, urge the Government of India that small and large scale industries should be opened by the Government of India especially in the backward areas of Rajasthan like Udaipur, Dungurpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh etc. I demand that the unemployed youth should be provided employment so that people could be saved from starvation. The Central Government should provide financial assistance to the State Government

[English]

(iv) Need to Abolish Existing contractual System of Recruiting Scientists in Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR (Mysore) : The scientists working in the Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research (CSIR) have observed one-day strike on July 1, 1996 to demand that the existing contractual system be done away with and that the services of scientists who have completed probation be made permanent. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide its scientists with an environment conducive to research. Such an environment would require financial and job security. I therefore request the hon. Prime Minister to abolish the existing contractual system of recruiting scientists is CSIR.

[English]

(v) Need for early clearance of the proposal of Karnataka Government for construction of 'Yatrika' at Sogalu in Belgaum district.

SHRI SHIVANANDA H. KOUJALGI (Belgaum) : Sir, the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal to the Government of India, the Department of Trouism to sanction Yatrika (Yatri Niwas) at Sogalu in Belgaum District and at Yellamman Gudda, Taluka Savadatti, District Belgaum. But .he Union Government has not yet given clearance to these projects.

Hence, I request the Union Government to give early clearance to the proposal sent by the Government of Karnataka.

(vi) Need to frame guidelines for laying the alignment route of fences alongwith Indo-Bangladesh border to minimise loss and Damages to the Affected people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, the Government of India have decided to construct the border fences along the Indo-Bangladesh border to strengthen border defence, stop illegal migration from across the border and to ensure safety and security of life and property of the people of the border areas of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and other border States.

The fences are to be constructed all along border. The alignment of the fencing is 125 yards away from the Zero Point, within the Indian territory

As a result of this alignment in West Bengal, thousands of villagers would be displaced from their homes. Thousands of acres of the fertile and cultivable land will be outside the fence. The land and the crops grown will be unsafe and unprotected.

The Government should frame proper guidelines for laying the alignment route of fences in such a manner that the apprehended loss and damages may be as minimal as possible. Families unavoidably displaced should be properly rehabilitated speedily.

I request the Union Government to sent a team to have on-spot-enquiry and recommend appropriate measures to allay the fears of the villagers

(vii) Need to release the remaining fifty per cent grant to the minority school in Kerala.

SHRI E AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir, under the Area Improvement Programme for educationally backward minorities which is under 15 point programme, 22 lower primary, 14 upper primary and 6 higher secondary schools have been selected in Kerala. For the construction of building, salary of teachers and purchase of equipments, 100 per cent grant has been assured by the Union Government out of which only 50 per cent grant has been paid. Considering the fact that these schools face certain difficulties, I urge upon the Government to take following urgent measures among others :

1. to release the grant for salary;
2. to release the remaining 50 per cent of the unpaid amount;
3. to bring these school under direct payment system; and
4. treat these minority schools at a par with other aided schools.

(viii) Need to issue No Objection Certificate for providing civic amenities to slum-dwellers on land belonging to Central Government in Mumbai

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) Sir, the population of Mumbai (Bombay) has not crossed the figure of one crore and 20 lakh By the end of the century, it is estimated that Mumbai will be the second largest city in the world. Presently nearly 65 lakh people stay in the slums on land belonging to Central Government, State Government, Mumbai Municipal Corporation and private trusts/persons. These slums were first censused in 1976 when it was observed that nearly 20 lakh people were staying on land belonging to the Departments of the Central Government like Railways, Airport Authority, Defence, etc.

Under the scheme of the slum improvement and upgradation, the Maharashtra State Government have provided civic amenities like drinking water, toilets, drainage, electricity to all slums except those on the Central Government land. The State Government have made several representations to the Central Government to issue "No Objection Certificate" but there has been no positive response. Lack of basic civic amenities for these 20 lakh people has created serious environmental hazards in various slums

The present Maharashtra State Government have evolved a very popular scheme under which all slum-dwellers would get a 225 sq. ft flat free of cost by giving additional floor-space index to developers The slum-dwellers on Government of India land are very eager to join the Maharashtra Government scheme

I urge upon the Union Government to look into these twin issues and arrange to issue N.O.Cs. so as to enable the State Government to provide civic amenities and also to give free houses to the slum-dwellers in Mumbai

14.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL OF THE SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT THIRD ORDINANCE, 1996

AND

SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL - CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House shall take up items nos. 5 and 6 together. I request Shri Satya Pal Jain to continue his peech

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before that I am on a point of information. Yesterday's List of Business had indicated that after this Bill, some other Bill would be taken up. Now, in today's List of Business, that order has been changed. If the Office changes the order like this, it is very difficult for us to arrange the speakers. We have to given the list. We have to brief the members. There are many new Members. So, I would urge that at least the order of two or three Bills, which was shown in a particular order, should not be changed suddenly It creates lot of problems not only for us but for other Members also. So, that order, at least for two to three next consequent Bills, should not be changed *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, I think, you have to give a direction on this. According to yesterday's List of Business, we knew that one Bill would be taken up But, in today's List of Business, we see that another Bill is coming So, for preparation and other things, it is very difficult for our Members. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Does anybody from the Government side wish to say anything on this?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S R BALASUBRAMONIYAN) Sir, the other item, which the hon. Member has mentioned, was taken out yesterday with the permission of the Chair *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA The Members were not informed about this That is the problem .. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Has it been dropped?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.R BALASUBRAMONIYAN : It has been taken out from today's list of Business We will decide it in the BAC today *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, the order should not be changed like this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANGARAPPA (Shimoga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today morning I had submitted one matter under Rule 377 well within the time. .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is not there in the list approved by the hon. Speaker

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : Sir, how can you miss my name?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not missed your name. Your name is not there in the list approved by the hon. Speaker.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : Sir, will my matter under Rule 377 come for tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . I think so

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) . Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member had submitted a motion to close down the lottery but his name was not in the draw. Therefore the matter could not be taken up. It seems that same is the case with him also.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Satya Pal Jain, you please resume your speech

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday while speaking on this bill I urged that the service conditions of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Court alongwith the civil trial Magistrates, Judges, additional District judges of the district Court should be improved They should also be given more salaries and allowances Making clear that point yesterday, I also raised the point of reviewing the transfer policy The transfer policy with regard to the judges should be reviewed Some judges face the problem of language and residence after their transfer. Secondly, there is no clearcut policy regarding transfer of the judges of High courts The judges who are transferred, in their personnel discussion raise the question that they have been transferred from such and such High Court whereas some judges who are senior to them and others who are junior to them and also, those who are from the Services, are still there If they are from Bar, then the people of Bar are also there In such a situation they fail to understand as to why have they been transferred? There is no clearcut policy in this regard He has full respect for the Chief Justice of India and Chief Justice of any High court The affected person has always a doubt in his mind that he has been exploited. In the absence of a clearcut policy and having

doubts in his mind when he will work in any High Court he will not perform his duties sincerely and with full attention. I would like to request you that a clearcut policy should be adopted with regard to the transfer of judges of the High Court.

As far as I know, in the previous transfer policy the condition was that the Chief Justice of a High Court will be transferred to another High Court. But a person appointed as an original judge of a High Court would be appointed as Chief Justice of another High Court. I have a request in this regard. As the Minister of Law is sitting here, who is very reasonable and logical, I would like to say to him that there is no Chief Justice in any High court of India from among the Original Judges of the Punjab and Haryana High court and no judge is there in the Supreme Court from there. This is the joint High Court of the High Courts of the three States Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. If we have the right under this policy then we should get that right that our judges should be transferred as Chief Justice in another High Courts. If there is allevation in the High Court and the original judge of the High court belongs to that then he should be considered.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday there was a mention about selection of the judge. Today we are not getting judges in good number. Regarding the selection of judges, I would like to suggest that while selecting the judge the Chief Justice of the High Court, Chief Minister of the State, Union Law Minister, the Prime Minister and the President should consider that whenever there is a selection for the post of any judge then around 10 or 5 senior top talented advocates should also be involved for their views. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in many High courts posts of judges are vacant. Not only in the High Court of my State but also in many other High Courts. Cases are pending for the last 15 years. I joined as a lawyer in the High Court in the year 1980 and the cases filed at that time have not come for normal discussion upto now. It can take a year or two Please imagine that what would be happening in the case of house. In the case of retirement, pension or gratutity if the people will have to wait for 15 years then how the decisions will be taken. Sometimes even after the decision there is possibility of remand. Therefore, the appointment of the judges should be made immediately. I shall request the Minister of Law.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that judges belonging to SC and ST are not there in the High Court, their selection should be done. The judges should join politics after their retirement.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : I shall be happy if there are judges from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But suitable persons are not available. The Government should think over it. We agree with this. I would like to say to Shri Sultanpuri that there is not difference of opinion over this.

Secondly, there is a question of retirement of judges. When you come to know that a particular judge is retiring on a particular date, it would be better if the process to declare his successor is stated six months before his retirement so that immediately after retirement of a particular judge his successor may take over and there would be speedy disposal of the cases.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, had the Supreme Court or the High Court not intervened many a cases, corruption would not have seen the light of the day. We are grateful to them. It is due to the courts only that these cases have come to light. I do not want to go into the details as to who is guilty and who is not, but I would like to make a mention of a case in this regard. In 1984, some unfortunate incidents had taken place and excesses were committed to Sikhs. Riots took place. After that women who had been affected went to the court and told that their husbands , brothers or some members of their families were killed or burnt alive. Therefore, they should be paid compensation for that. Some cases have come to light in Punjab also where a compensation of Rs.20 to 40 thousand was given to those families whose members were killed by the terrorists. Now, the Delhi High Court also in one of its judgement has passed orders to pay Rs.3.5 lakhs to Smt. Bhajan Kaur, the head of whose family was killed during riots. Therefore, I would like to submit that the matter is under consideration in the Law Ministry. In this regard, the Government should issue instructions to the State Governments as well as to the Central Government so that every widow need not approach the court like Bhajan Kaur Every woman whose husband was killed should be paid compensation. I would like to request the Government to issue instructions to the Delhi, Punjab and Haryana Governments where such incidents have taken place. The Government should pay a compensation to the tune of Rs.3.5 lakhs to the dependents of those who were killed in such incidents Compensation should be paid to those families also whose members have been killed in riots or by terrorists, be it the case of Punjab, Haryana or Chandigarh In this regard, I would like to request that this matter should be taken up by the Law Ministry

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER . Please conclude.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN . Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this conection, I would like to tell the hon Law Minister that I have given my amendments also. My submission is that the amendment proposed by the Government is not enough. Today the people of India have more faith in the judiciary than the Executive and the legislature. My request is that the Government should pay attention to service conditions, transfer policy and the problem of residential accommodation of judges. It would be better if the Government paid its attention to their problems as early as possible. If the people of India lose faith in the judiciary, it will create a very critical situation for us. We should avoid it. With these words, I conclude and thank you very much for listening to my point attentively.

14.36 hrs.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I support the amendments of the Bill, it is very important and significant that in the past sumptuary allowances are only to be increased keeping in view the price rise.

I was very keen yesterday to listen to the eminent jurist, now a distinguished Member of Parliament from the other side, Shri Lodha, with rapt attention and the manner in which he was defending the judiciary. We all respect the Judiciary because the highest echelons of the democracy are Parliament, that is, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. There is no denying the fact that in recent times the people of the country have been watching with great respect the performance of the judiciary and the manner in which they are handling the issues.

Sir, just now, Shri Satya Pal Jain concluded his speech by saying that these days people have the highest regard in the Judiciary and not that much regard in the Legislature. It does not convey a good massage to all of us. I do not agree with him. I have all expect for judiciary, but I still consider, if I understood the Constitution and the dream of the forefathers of the nation, who fought for freedom and the makers of the Constitution like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru correctly, Parliament is supreme and the supremacy of Parliament cannot be just equated with that of any other organ of the Constitution. This was vindicated on many occasions in this country and no less than the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who very rightly in defence of the will of the people, the poorest of the poor of the nation, manifested the will of the people in 1969.

Shri Lodha Somehow found an objection in the style of functioning of Shrimati Indira Gandhi when the judiciary and some of the judges were suspended, I do not want to go into the merits of those things. I was a new Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha I remember well, how from those Benches, leaders like Shri Mohana Kumaramangalam, Babu Jagjivan Ram, Shri Y.B. Chavan and Shrimati Indira Gandhi spoke and from the Opposition Benches leaders, no less than Shri A.K. Gopalan of the CPI(M) have defended the right of the people in the past, the manner in which it was done and the manner in which the entire progress of the nation was strived to be throttled and halted by the same process of the judiciary.

The final message was conveyed by the people that they could act in a design that Parliament desires to do so and Parliament did act in that tone Why has today the judicial activism come? It is because Parliament could not act in a manner that it should have acted. That is why judicial activism has come

That is why the things have come to this stage. Why could the Parliament not act on the issue of Shri Justice Ramaswamy, the Judge of the Supreme Court who was exposed right up to the hilt for his corruption? Parliament could have acted on that day. If Parliament had acted on that day, I tell you, today the Judges from the lower courts to the highest court could not point out fingers at every politician. May be, there are two or three black sheep. But they are making a show these days as if the judiciary, the people who are sitting in the Judicial Benches are sons of god and the rest of all of us, sitting here, are all devils. That is not the case. With all respect to the judiciary, I want to convey this message. This is not the correct position.

The other day comments were made by another Judge, Shri Dhingra. Shri Chandra Shekhar and many Members of this House did react on it. It should not only be reaction but the Government should have taken stringent action on such Judges. What are they doing? What are you talking about judiciary? There is the case of former Chief Justice A.M. Bhattacharya who was removed from the Mumbai High Court Bench for violation of FERA and other fraudulent activities. I can cite many examples.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, being a Member of this House, I pleased with you to let this new Prime Minister-who has come from a poor peasant's family establish an institution or an inquiry committee before which, within two years, let all the former Ministers for the last 15 years, including M.Ps., including myself, all the former Judges and all the former top executives of the Government be tried and found as to how much property and wealth have they amassed. Everybody should be tried and found out as to what was the salary they drew and how did they look after their children to be brought up in the U.S.A., Canada or London and how the expenditure on their education is being looked after. I know many cases. I do not like to mention the names.

A situation has been created right from *Yagnavalkya Muni* to Lord Ramakrishna who could not interpret what is *Hindutwa*. The Judges are finding the meaning of *Hindutwa*. Swami Vivekananda could not interpret what *Hindutwa* was. Two or three Judges are giving sermons about *Hindutwa* With all respect to those judges I tell you that sometimes they are just over-reacting. They are crossing their limits and they are going out of their jurisdiction. This should not happen. They should know that they can catch hold of one or two people in the *Hawala* case and convict them if they find some evidence But they should not treat all alike and make sweeping comments and remarks when they try cases and say that . 'Parliament is so and so: M.Ps are so and so and politicians are so and so'. One or two, who are black sheep, can tolerate. The rest of the politicians and other people should not tolerate this kind of things. What can they do? Can they sand us to the gallows? But there is a limit about this thing. I know it.

What is happening? A man, who defied his own affidavit in the highest court of judiciary, for defying the affidavit amounting to contempt of court, which resulted

in colossal waste of the property of the country in Mumbai, Surat, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and where thousands and millions came to the streets and hundreds and thousand died, the punishment that the highest judiciary gives is a fine of Rs.2,000 and one hours' VIP treatment in Tihar Jail! It was to a former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Is this judiciary? Is this relief? Is this called natural justice? Is this called the essence of jurisprudence?

Shri Lodha, I appeal to you. I studied law under no less than a man than Shri Chittatosh Mukherjee who became the Chief Justice. He was my teacher. He said in the class when he used to teach us that if judges fail to understand the reality and the mind of the people within the periphery of law, they not only fail to act but fail to guide the destiny of the nation.

This is what had happened. For one affidavit, for one contempt of court, such thing had happened and the Judges interpreted it that way What is the contempt? You file an affidavit and do not comply with it. The penalty is a fine of only Rs.2,000. What happens was that the entire nation suffered. What has happened to this country? I do not approve of this kind of conduct. This is about increasing their salary. Competent people should come. Judiciary must be respected and must be honoured.

Shri Kalpanath Rai was narrating yesterday about the story of the manner in which he had been treated inside the court and about the comments made at him Is it the way? Is it fair to treat a public representative in this manner? I do not like to go into the merits of that case. Let it be tried. The Judiciary did many good things. I want to convey my appreciation.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Sir, this is...

SHRI P.R DASMUNSI Shri Purohit, I am not yielding

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT I am on a point of order

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Okay

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order that the hon'ble judge has given his verdict in the court Therefore, it is not good to criticise it here...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this very House Golaknath case was praised and then, the same judgement was criticised...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : I do not want to stop him He has a right to criticise

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Your party had violated the solemn assurance given to the Supreme Court. Why are you not speaking about that?

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Rule 352(v) says :

> "A member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;
>
> Explanation-The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct..."

The judge of a high court can be impeached if my friend very strongly feels that he has given a wrong judgement. But it will be very unfortunate. Judges have given judgements on both the sides, somewhere in favour of one and somewhere in favour of other. I will only draw your attention to that It will not be in good taste, it will not be proper on the part of the Members to criticise their judgements even on the punishment part. I think, today Mr. Narasimha Rao's application must have been rejected by the High Court. That is the reason, I think, my friend is speaking like that ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R DASMUNSI : Mr Deputy Speaker I strongly object to that I speak very frankly and openly I do not hold a brief for anybody. I tell you very honestly .. *(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER . There is no point of order You please continue your speech.

SHRI P.R DASMUNSI I have only been trying to pursue the matter that we are not against the Judiciary not against the judges On the contrary, I have said at the outset that the whole nation today is watching the proceedings of the courts with great attention, care and respect because some of them are revealing some things But what I wanted to convey is that it is not correct to assume that the Judiciary is the only respected institution and the Legislature has gone to dogs That does not appear to be correct and if he says it within the House, he does not deserve to be an MP because we got the mandate from the people and when the people have chosen us, they have chosen us rightly

In the case of the Ayodhya matter, Parliament has referred the matter to the Supreme Court I was not in the House then, I am sorry, I do not want to comment on any part the Opposition or the Government

I do not know how Lord Rama could have given the message to Lord Budha as to where he was born Even the Budha could not get it Meera Bai, who praised every time Rama and Krishna, in her dreams did not get any dream as to where Lord Rama was born I do

not know how Rama could give the message to one judge of the Supreme Court as to which part of the country. He was born in and to give judgement in that order I do not know. It is not possible. Maybe some light will come up. I do not know how it is possible.

[Translation]

It will be decided by the Supreme Court.

[English]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT I agree with you

SHRI P R DASMUNSI This is not a correct approach It is not correct to say that you know where he was born

I tell you Sir, I have seen Ramayana serial I have seen Muslim *rickshawalas* abandoning their duty to watch the half-an-hour Ramayana serial with respect What a great Rama! Those Mulims used to respect Rama and that very holy name has been tarnished, has been questioned has been made a sign of a particular community by communal campaign and referred to a Bench of the Court to decide!

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir for hundreds of years crores of people have been assuming that Lord Rama was born in Ayodhya *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P R DASMUNSI I would expect that some things would come out of that It is the people of this country who will decide

Sir, we are the law makers and they are the interpreters of law Let us be very honest The interpreters of law have the right to decide whether we are right or wrong They can interpret the Constitution as to whether it is being protected or not They can give judgement, but they cannot interfere with the very process of the functioning of the administration and its day-to-day business That is none of their business *(Interruptions)*

14.51 hrs.

(Shri Nitish Kumar *in the Chair*)

Sir now it has become a fashion with a part of the Judiciary to talk about politicians I can understand politicians talking about politics But some members of the Judiciary have developed a new fashion which is dangerous for the future of the Judiciary and its neutrality That fashion is, how to catch the headlines in the newspapers When they try to catch the headline of the newspapers and television, then the neutrality of the judiciary gets eroded They should not play that role

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN She is on a point of order What is it?

SHRIMATI BHAGWATI DEVI (Gaya) My point of order is that discussion is going on here about Lord Rama *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN Here, discussion is going on on the Bill not on Lord Rama

[English]

SHRI P R DASMUNSI Sir, I request the hon Minister of Law to please enquire as to in how many High Courts of India, the sons daughters and sons-in-law of the judges are practising in the same court.

SHRI M P VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut) Sir, some of the judges are giving interviews on television so that they can be exposed as to how great they are.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN How does it relate to the Bill

[English]

SHRI M P VEERENDRA KUMAR It has a connection, because that is what he is talking about

SHRI P.R DASMUNSI Sir, I only request the hon Minister of Law to take note of the fact as to how many wives, sons, daughters and sons-in-law are practising in the same Court and how many judges, after retirement also, actively engage themselves in the same profession in the respective courts This is very wrong, morally unethical and this should be banned by bringing a new legislation, if necessary

So, Sir, with all respect to the Judiciary, I feel that reform is necessary in Judiciary, as reform is necessary in politics In politics, from all parties we shall unite to fight corruption In the Judiciary also, reform is necessary Delay defeats equity So bring competent people and see that judicial decisions are not delayed

Sir Shri Lodha was telling yesterday that good things are coming from the judiciary I would only request Lodhaji to find out, with his long experience, for himself as to how the judicial process is delaying the decisions on women's cases A number of cases of atrocities against women are lying and piling up in the High Courts and Magistrates Court Thousands and thousands of cases are getting piled up everyday and no decision is being given quickly on those cases Dates after dates are given

Shri Lodha will bear me out on this point, because he was also a judge and he knows the position On the first day when I appeared in the court a judge had given me a message that the ruling would be written within three weeks I thought that within three weeks I

can give relief to my client. But three weeks had gone to three years, three years became nine years and even then it never came! This is the situation.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Here, discussion is not going on on the Judiciary system.

It will be better if you speak on the Bill only.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are all necessary because we are discussing about their salaries and allowances. So, we should also discuss a little bit on their conduct. What is wrong in it? Parliament is sovereign.

With these words, I, once again, say with all the authority at my command that this Parliament is supreme and not the judiciary.

SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY (Bangalore North) : Sir, this august House is discussing the salaries and emoluments relating to the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. In the process, the hon. Members have been expressing their views on the functioning of Judiciary in the country today. I have also been a member of the Bar and now a Member of this august House. It is also a fact now in our country when people go to the law courts for justice, there is so much delay in the administration of justice due to various factors. Probably, a common man is not in a position to get justice in time from the highest court of the land today. We are following democratic traditions in this country. We are functioning under the provisions of the Constitution and following the principle of rule of law. There is also separation of powers in the country. There is also separation of rights and responsibilities of the Judiciary, the Legislative and the Executive wings of the State. Each has a defined role for itself.

We are convinced that the members of the judiciary must be provided with all the facilities so as to enable them to discharge their duties without fear or favour. We also find that the facilities given to them in our country are not sufficient to enable them to discharge their duties and to function in a fearless manner without any prejudice. I have, while supporting the Bill, a feeling that lakhs of cases which are pending in the law courts in our country are very trivial in nature and those very cases have been consuming the time of the courts which should have been bestowing more attention to more important aspects of the litigation.

14.58 hrs.

(Shri P.M. Sayeed *in the Chair*)

Now, we have local bodies in the country, the panchayat raj institutions which have the Constitutional status subsequent to the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution. Now, there is also a reference to the setting up of Nyay Panchayats at the local levels in order to reduce the burden on the law courts. Trivial matters relating to civil and criminal cases and those matters requiring urgent attention and solution could be referred to these Nyay Punchayats. I feel it is time for us in the country to think in terms of a statutory provision for the establishment of Nyay Panchayats. Now that it is also a subject relating to the States, they will have to bring in enactments to provide for setting up of local bodies. I feel it is time for us to make it mandatory by means of Constitutional amendments or otherwise to make this concept statutorily binding throughout the length and breadth of the country.

15.00 hrs.

I very much appreciate the sentiments expressed by our hon. Members here on both the sides. There is a feeling in the country that people's representatives are unscrupulous, corrupt and self-seeking. This is very dangerous for the functioning of democracy. We are aware that all the three wings of the Government are not above board. There are black-sheep, as our learned hon. friend said. There are good and bad people in every field of activity. We should condemn and take action against corrupt practices in public life. We should support the independence and the action of the judiciary in expressing themselves in these matters. But it should not be a sweeping statement including all those who are exercising their responsibilities as legislators or representatives of people.

A question arises as to who is supreme the judicial, the legislative or the executive wings of the State. We being the people's representatives, tend to think that we have the unbridled powers. But the judiciary has also a role to play in interpreting the provisions of the Constitution and also the statute. Our hon. Members who spoke just now made certain relevant observations relating to the kith and kin of the members of the Bench practising in the law courts and in the courts chaired by them many a time. It is high time for us to think about these things and to see that these members in the judiciary also remain above board in all the activities in which they are involved. We have been seeing that there is a spate of public interest litigation in the country being filed in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. These litigations are very interesting. I feel they are necessary.

While playing its role that is expected of it, the executive wing sometimes exceeds its jurisdiction or omits to exercise its jurisdiction. But while exercising the power vested in them, there are instances where they try to exercise the powers of the legislature also and they try to exercise certain functions which are

exclusively within the domain of the Legislature. So, while we welcome the intervention of the law courts wherever there is miscarriage of justice, wherever there is a grievance and wherever the rule of law is not observed, it is also necessary for them to see that there is no interference in the affairs or activities or the realm of activity of the Legislature, be it the State Legislature or Parliament.

During the discussion on the amendment to the Bill, a reference was made to the three Ordinance that have been issued earlier. There is also a notice of amendment given by our seniour hon. Member Shri George Fernandes. I have gone through that.

He has also referred to the inclusion of a proviso after the section relating to the sumptuary allowance admissible for the members of the Judiciary. I think it is proper for us to incorporate the official amendments because it cannot be on the basis of the cost of living index. Sumptuary allowance is something that is decided from time to time. We can be very liberal in increasing the quantum of allowance. While doing so, they should not be at the mercy of the Legislature and they must get all the necessary facilities.

With this I conclude.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I am on a point of information. Very shortly, the discussion on floods under Rule 193 would commence. Last week, the hon. Speaker observed that the preventive measure relating to floods should also be discussed in the House because, during the Question Hour, while a discussion on relief measures was going on, the question of prevention of floods arose. While discussing that, the hon. Speaker observed that this was a very important aspect and all sections of the House were unanimous and so while discussing the situation of floods, this aspect should also be discussed in the House.

Now, Sir, during the discussion on floods, the Minister of Agriculture will participate. But the prevention of floods is the responsibility of the Minister of Water Resources. So, the Minister of Water Resources should also simultaneously participate in the discussion. That is my humble submission. As the hon. Speaker observed, the Minister of Water Resources should remain present during the discussion and participate in it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam): Without the Minister of Water Resources, we will not be able to do justice to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, when it comes, let us decide about it.

SHRI BALAI CHANDRA RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an amendment which is welcome and it is a step in the right direction. But it must be conceded that this is not enough. The Judiciary has no trade union. Nor can a member of the Judiciary go to the Press and ventilate his grievances. It is the awareness of the Legislature and the Executive that alone can place the Judiciary in a position of firm security and guarantee that they would be able to perform their duties as the people expect them to perform. While we are considering the conditions of service of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court, we should have also taken into consideration the great deficiencies that remain in the grant of pension to some of the retiring Judges of the High Court.

Sir, you will be surprised to hear that members of the Bar recruited to the High Court Judiciary, even if they serve for 12 years, do not get full pension. But the members, who are recruited from higher Judical Service, even if they serve for a couple of years or four years only, get full pension. This is an a nomaly which is disturbing quite a large number of High Court Judges and I would humbly request the hon. Minister in charge of Law and Justice to look into the matter because the source of recruitment of High Court Judges in Article 217. Irrespective of the stream from which they are recruited - whether they are jurists or advocates or judges - experience of ten years in each field is necessary. Having the same experience, when they join the High Court and retire, they should not leave with different pensions. The practice creates obvious problems. It is also an invitation to those Judges to accept offices which better should have been avoided by them after retirement.

It has been said that we are amending conditions of service of judges. The basic norm for amending conditions of service of judges or maintaining proper conditions of service of judges should be such as not to adversely impinge upon their efficiency, integrity and independence. Keeping this in mind, this august House always will amend the conditions of service for the Supreme Court and the High Court Judges. It was appalling at one stage. You will be surprised to hear that as back as 1974 when the Chief Justice Shri Gajendragadkar was charing the Law Commission, he had pointed out that the Chief Justice of each High Court has to go out with a beggar's bowl to second and third ranking members of the Bar, to invite them to join the Bench with very little success. The result had been extremely harmful and very bad for the entire nation.

One of my learned friends sitting here had accepted the office of a judge, found it unsuitable and again joined the Bar. That was the time in seventies when the standard of the judiciary in the High Court has become such as possibly the nation could not have expected better. Some improvement has no doubt been brought about the condition of service of judges. But that is not enough.

While I am speaking about the improvement of the conditions of service of this judges, it would not be

proper to ignore the recent functioning of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. No doubt we are unable to criticise the judges of the High Courts or the Judges of the Supreme Court nor do remotely intend that. We have the highest respect, the House has expressed its respect, all sides have expressed their respect. It is true that there is a lot of exposure of veiled activities of certain important persons by various orders of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. It is truly welcome. But the Press, the media has given wide publicity to all these. Quite often the Press is in the habit of trying cases before those are decided by courts. The trial by the Press is one of the evils that exist in every civilised society. We can hardly afford to tolerate that because our people do not have the education that could prevent creating lasting impression of the trial by the press. The result has been as my friend has pointed out, that this wider exposure of the judges' activities in the media even though has some good effects has ill effects too. The ill effects in the sense that judges are presumed to be equal, but all are not really equal. Tendencies are likely to develop in some Judges to tailor their judicial work that would have greater exposure in the media. A tendency would that be undesirable. The High Courts and the Supreme Court judges are self-disciplined institution as the Speaker of this august House is. the Speaker is at least accountable to this House but the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are not accountable to anybody, not to the people, not to this Parliament, certainly not to the Executive and should not be to the Executive. But this lack of accountability has possibly had a tangential effect on the judicial work of the judges even in the highest court; tangential effect for example, nobody knows when a judge of a High Court would sit in court. We start at 11 o'clock sharp but some of the judges come at 11.20 or 11.30 a.m. They are expected to come at 10.30 a.m. Who is to look after that?

Much has been said about spouses, sons and daughters practising in the home court a judge. Well this is a vice which is well known. Greater vices also exist. Even by eliminating the spouses factor possibly you cannot get rid of the present day social weakness which is perpetually existing in the judges. This House certainly has the plenary power of legislation. The question of sovereignty does not arise because the Constitution in our country is sovereign, no one else is sovereign. A time has come to devise an institution with the help and concurrence of the judiciary. That institution will certainly look into the discipline of the High Court and the Supreme Court judges. Lok Pal or someone else, we do not know, but an institution is more than necessary. We are feeling that for several decades now.

Is it believable that impeachment should be the only remedy? We have found the fate of impeachment. We have seen Rs.30 lakh being seized from the house of an ex-Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court. Ramaswamy's case was debated in this House. Shri A.M. Bhattacharjee has been referred to by my friend. There are Veeraswamys, Ramaswamys and A.M. Bhattacharjee. Who is going to prevent them from further sullying the judiciary itself? There must be an institution to prevent that. That institution has to be devised.

Can this House assume that during nearly 50 years of independent India not one single judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court has failed in his discipline, has not deviated from absolute integrity, has not failed to perform his duty properly? But we have to assume that because no action has been taken against any judge during all these many years, nor is there any provision to take action against any High Court or the Supreme Court judge. I do not say that the executive or even this august body directly take any action. Let the judiciary devise an institution of its own to look after itself. But an institution is more than necessary. Nobody, no organ of the State in this country can be unamenable to the will of the people of this country. The Legislature, the Parliament are accountable to the people, the executive is accountable to the people, the judiciary must also be made accoutable to the people. The form in which it will have to be made accountable is for the judiciary and possibly for the Speaker of this august House and other dignitaries to find out.

With these words I thank the Law Minister for having brought this Bill. I support the amendment and the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to welcome the Bill. It is supposed to replace the ordinance. But again unfortunately I have to say that an ordinance had to be issued to introduce a topic like this which is really necessary to be brought in the form of a law.

We have been having a debate on the subject since yesterday and I really wonder whether we are introducing a Bill for a judicial review commission. We have gone into the depth of the topic and found the various facets of judiciary including the conduct and performance of some of the judges while discharging their duties.

I do not think that there is any provision in the Constitution which enables anybody to really have a review of this nature. Probably that is why Members thought that Parliament is the forum to air such grievances. I am really wondering whether this type of an approach would help strengthen the judiciary in the long term.

As everybody has said, we have three very important pillars upon which our Constitution and our State really rest: the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature. The Executive is accountable to the

Legislature. The responsibility of the Judiciary starts the moment and Legislature finishes its task of making laws The interpretation of laws and the interpretation of the actions of the Executive are things which come under Judicial review, many a time

We have found many people criticise the functioning of the Judiciary, as has been done here in this very House. We as parliamentarians look at Parliament as a sovereign body We call it sovereign body because we are all accountable to the people and we derive our power from the people The Judiciary which was so heavily criticised now by some Members here has really been the concern of the people at large They really feel that the Judiciary is the last resort and their rights could be protected only by the Judiciary

There are the quasi-Judicial functions performed by the Election Commission We have an instance where the people feel the Chief Election Commissioner is the sole guardian of their interests One person has become so popular despite the fact that there have been so many allegations of malfunctioning alleged to have been committed by some functionaries Despite that, the Chief Election Commissioner is somebody who is worshipped as a hero by the people at large

When we parliamentarians are accountable to the people, people themselves feel that the Judiciary is the only institution which can protect their rights We should remember that we being accountable to the people, should also respect the right of the people and respect the will of the people

I would like to say that we should not forget one important factor that the people in our country have elected us because we are following a democratic set up in our country One of the Fundamental principles of democracy which is enshrined in the Constitution is the Fundamental Rights which are enjoyed by all the people of India These Fundamental Rights were introduced in the Constitution but there is no measure by which these Rights could have been exercised Therefore these Rights have no meaning There are several countries in the world which have given such rights in their constitutions but in the absence of a proper judicial structure these rights could not be exercised and democracy has become a mockery in those countries What is more important is that we should not and never should we forget that the Judiciary is something which is necessary for the good functioning of a democracy, from which we derive all our powers. The Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary have got their roles to perform

The various judgements which have been mentioned here and which have been very heavily criticised were passed not against Parliament or parliamentarians but against the Executive. We should not forget the fact that all the judgements have been delivered against persons who have been occupying public posts have been the subject matter of discussion in the House and Parliament as such, as an institution, or the Members of Parliament, as the people's representatives, have not been really coming into judicial scrutiny as has been alleged by some hon Members here So, I feel that we should really have a look and we should not forget, we should not overlook the fact that the Judiciary has a role to perform for the smooth functioning of the democracy.

However, I am really aware of the fact that I am not standing up to decide about the fate of what would be the chapter in the Constitution in which the Judiciary, the Executive and Parliament should function because that has already been stated in the Constitution but right now I am standing here just to intervene on this very limited point of the amendment which is sought to be brought in. This could be described as too little and too late we should always remember that Constitution always thought that the Judges must be able to function independent of the interference of the Executive and that was reason why the service conditions were stipulated in the Constitution itself. That protection has been given to the Judiciary, the Judges that their rights, their privileges their emoluments should be implemented by the Constitution so that nobody can tamper with it. So, it is natural that those rights, those privileges that they enjoy should undergo changes from time to time.

Thanks to the new economic policy, wealth has been created in the hands of millions of people of India The same Judiciary is now supposed to try people who have committed economic offences which run into thousands of crores of rupees So, the same Judiciary cannot be expected to perform, deliver and diligently work with the same service conditions which were prevailing about thirty or thirty five years back That is why, I feal that there is really a crying need to give proper benefits proper emoluments to the members of judiciary, the judges, so that they could discharge their responsibilities and could protect the Constitution without any interference and without any fear or favour

We must have the highest regard for Judiciary There is already a provision in the Constitution which allows for impeachment I know that impeachment is a process which is very difficult to practise in the present form That process may be reviewed But there is no point in criticising the Judiciary lock stock and barrel because of certain misdeeds committed by some members of Judiciary in some parts of the country I would request the hon Law Minister to also look into the possibility whereby the service conditions could be changed - the quantum increase in the amount of

emoluments that they receive during the passage of time And we do not really have to wait for ten years or twelve years to introduce one single change. That is why I say that it is too little and too late.

We should also remember one thing. The objectives for which this Bill has been introduced, state that increase in the price of petrol has necessitated these amendments. This particular object is dated 21st June and on you have introduced a hefty price rise of thirty per cent on 3rd July. I would like to know from the hon Low Minister whether he is also proposing an amendment to this so that the emoluments could be increased by thirty per cent more. In the amendment which is introduced the amount is not quoted in rupees It is stated in terms of quantum of petrol. If this is what it is, then there is no need to state in the objects that the increase in the petrol prices has necessitated this amendment because this is the quantum increase in the consumption of petrol itself

I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister of Law and Justice to a very important point It has also been reiterated by some of the hon Members earlier The Judiciary is not only the High Court and Supreme Court Judges. The common man hardly reaches that stage to get his grievances redressed Justice is really done to him at a very lower level such as district courts or even lower to that The service conditions of the judges of these district courts needs to be improved I am aware of the fact that in Sindhu Durga district and Ratnagiri district of Konkan the Judiciary does not have even a proper accommodation Probably, some constitutional measure should be brought about to ensure the independent functioning of the Judiciary I would request the hon Minister also to condsider as I said earlier whether there could be an enabling provision which allows the Judiciary to get their allowances increased in the passage of time due to increase in the cost of living and not to wait for the Executive to react It is because, then probably there could be an unfortunate situation in which the Executive would say that you are passing too many judgements against us

So we would not like to passe judgement on your demand Let the Executive perform the role of the Executive and judgements be passed by the Jidiciary I would welcome this amendment and I would request the hon Law Minister to reply to certain point that I have made

[Translation]

SHRI GORGE FERNANDES (Nalanda) Mr Chairman Sir it appears that it is because of the feeling of Executive towards judiciary that this Bill has been introduced in this House so late Perhaps in 1958 a legislation had been enacted in regard to the salaries and service conditions etc. of the judges. After that, I am observing that their case is considered once in every ten years period. This Bill seeks to increase the sumptuary allowance and travelling allowance of judges. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in both the case be it sumptuary or traveling allowance I find that the Executive has considered the case of the judiciary without taking the factual position into account Earlier, a similar bill, in respect of judges had been brought ten years ago i e in 1986 Sir, you will be surprised to know that at that time the sumptuary allowance of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was Rs.500 per month or Rs 17 per day You can see that the year 1986 is not a matter of long past It is almost the present The prices of commodities in 1986 were not much low as compared the today At that time, the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the High Court was Rs 17 and Rs 10 per day respectively It appears that the Executive has same hetredness in their minds towards the judiciary otherwise it has no meaning I would like to know the views of the hon'ble Law Minister in this regard

At that time the Government increased the sumptuary allowance to the extent they deemed fit but if we think about todays prices, it appears that the amendment which has been brought for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or High Court will not be much beneficial to them Therefore we have given an amendment that the Bill which has been introduced for increasing the allowances etc should be linked with the cost of living index of this month by taking a decision so that they need not have to wait for the next 10 years As soon as cost of living index increases sumptuary allowance should also be increased accordingly, it should be just like the increase in the dearness allowance of the Government and private sector employees Since the sumptuary allowance is meant for daily expenses it will be appropriate to link it with the cost of living index I hope that hon Minister would consider my suggestion

I was not surprised at all to here the debate on this Bill as great resentment has been expressed against judges here But I am happy on some points because it has created some sort of fear in the minds of political leaders which is a welcome step Besides politicians it has also created a fear in the minds of general people Just now an hon Member has said as to why judiciary is interfering our day to day work I would like to cite two examples in this regard

I would like to mention the judgement given by Delhi High Court on cleanliness at roads in Delhi A few days before it a similar judgement was given by Patna High Court about the maintenance and

cleanliness of roads in Patna. Though several other judgements have been given by Patne High Court and I would not like to mention them all as it will require a full day debate I would like to cite these two examples where people moved to Courts to file a complaint against the negligence of politicians of ruling party who were responsible for maintenance and cleanliness of roads and then judges gave their judgement on these issues and interfered in these matters. The similar thing happened in case of Delhi. Secondly, in context of the activism of judges I would like to mention the 'Havala scam' A journalist along with his two-three friends knocked at every door in order to unearth this scam. Letters were written to hon Prime Minister by various persons and MPs and I was also one of them but except getting only one line reply nothing happened in this regard A film was made on it but was promptly banned who banned it? The Executive has banned it? But for Mumbai High Court and later the Supreme Court this Havala scam could not have seen the light of the day It includes officials of executives and politicians as well They would have never permitted to come it into the light Therefore we could well understand the reason behind their anger, their opposition to it and why this debate is going on this issue

On hon Member has said that whether judges do not commit mistakes They do commit mistakes. One judge had made some undesirable comment and we condemned him in this House and said that it would not be tolerated But what was the attitude and reaction of this House when an Impeachment Motion was moved against a Supreme Court judge. Justice Ramaswamy? At that time, the Members of ruling party who are now on the other side had successfully managed to change this falsehood into truth on the basis of majority and now you are preaching the people of this country and the world as to what should be the ideal conduct of judges You should remember as to who conducted the inquiry before bringing that impeachment Motion, identified the mistakes committed by that judge and sent that document to the Speaker and other places It was done by the judges of Punjab High Court and judges of Supreme Court who are addressed as brother judges in Courts It was not done by politicians or journalists It is not proper that while discussing the functioning conduct and way of living of judges we forget that reality We should comment on mistakes of a person or organisation But at the same time justice should be done to the persons engaged in judiciary

Just now Prabhuji was saying that this New Economic Policy has helped a special class of the country to prosper As a result of it today students coming out of the Institute of Management after completing their courses are directly appointed by multinational companies which offer them Rs 35 thousand, 50 thousand and in some cases Rs. one lakh as salary. So such condition is prevailing in the country.

Some Members have made complaints that disposal of cases is taking much time whether these are the cases pertaining to atrocities against women or labour dispute. The cases of labour disputes are lying pending in the Courts for last 25 years and no hearing in conducted for them. But we cannot blame judges for it. This Houses has also not thought about he shortage of judges and other staff in judiciary. Had this House thought that more appointments should be made there and they should be given reasonable salaries and facilities for their efficient functioning it would not happened. In respect of lawyers I would like to mention that many Members of this House as well as belonging to State legislatures know this fact that hiring a Supreme Court lawyer for getting the case postponed for another date costs lakhs of rupees.

Is this not a known fact? I do not feel that there is any need to express anger on judges when we are trying to rectify the injustice done to them in the matter of raising their salaries. I consider that this situation would have not emerged if polity of the country had been honest and political parties had followed the path of democracy. Politics does not mean favouritism or earn money by hook and crook but it is a way of serving the public. Judges would not have been activist to that extent if we had done that we had been passive and polity was confined to the Courts of political leaders, in Mumbai, Patna, Madras and Banglore. In such a situation when politics does not take up the issues of public interest then public is left only with one option and that is judiciary.

Mr. Chairman, sir, in my political career I have taken shelter of judiciary so many times. During the Prime Ministership of Indira Gandhi emergency was imposed and the whole House chimed in. All the rights, human rights and right to live were seized. The Attorney General has said in the Court that there is no right to live When Defence Counsel asked as to what would happen then? Attorney-General replied that anyone who died during emergency could move to Court after upliftment of emergency It meant that people who would die during emergency would move to Court after their death Such a legislation was passed in this House unanimously. A number of Members belonging to opposition parties were in its favour and rest of them who opposed it were in prison at that time

Mr. Chairman, Sir, dictatorship is imposed on countries and law like MISA and TADA are enacted illegally when Judiciary and legislative join hands together. In such situations judiciary protect us. Sir, in my 47-48 years political Career Judiciary has saved me on several occasions. Madhu Limayeji and Dr. Lohia

were Members of this House and I knew that on several such occasions Judiciary had freed them from the tyranny of executive. Therefore while speaking on this matter in the House we should keep in mind the history and overall situation in this situation in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude while saying that this initiative of Judiciary would change the polity of this country of politicians promise to work honestly for the progress of the nation. Mr. Chairman, sir, the same thing has happened in Italy. Forth last 40-45 years Italy was under the rule of mafia but today its two former Prime Ministers are in jails, one of them is suffering imprisonment for eight years and the other one for five years. The cases of both the former Prime Ministers of Italy are still going on in the Courts. It may happen that by the end of this year three former Prime Ministers of Italy would be in prisons.

Mr. Chairman, sir, we should not discuss the issues of others but I would like to mention that an American President had been dethroned for just telling a lie. He said that he was unaware of the fact that a theft had taken place in the office of Democratic Party. Later on journalist proved it and he had to go to jail for it. It is a different matter that Vice President forgave him and thus saved him from being imprisoned. I am not mentioning the names of other countries but same situation is in Japan and other countries. While concluding my speech I would like to mention the name of Italy again. Judges had sacrificed their lives in Italy while fighting against the mafia. The lawyers associated with them were also killed.

The police officers holding higher positions, always enjoy their life all over the world. They never lost their lives only the constables lost their lives. In Italy, hundreds of persons have been killed by Mafia. The Judicial Magistrates, Lawyers and Journalists were present there and were engaged in searching the Mafia The police personnels had done their work honestly in arresting the thieves or Mafia's persons. I think that today, only judges are most active in India. Some lawyers are also active. I want that the police personnels may be encouraged and strengthened in this country.

Journalism should also be given encouragement so that with the present judicial activism, honesty can be revived in this country where our politics has been unsuccessful.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore, WB) Thank you, for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this important Bill. I have heard many valuable speeches on the subject. I will not take much of your time to finish my speech. On behalf of my party, RSP, I rise to support the Bill.

The purpose of the Bill is to replace an Ordinance which was promulgated in the month of January, 1996. The purpose of the promulgation of the Ordinance was to increase the sumptuary allowance of judges of he Supreme Court and High Courts and to improve the service conditions of the judges. Sir, the Ordinance was promulgated to enhance the sumptuary allowance of the judges. The demand is highly justified and so, I support the Bill.

Some of my friend spoke about the judicial activism. There is a radical difference between the judicial activism and the judicial despotism. I do not want to refer to the reasoning behind the judicial activism or judicial despotism. With your kind permission, I beg to mention here that it is not that only lawyers go to the courts. The politicians and the bureaucrats also go to the courts for getting judgement There is a precedence that the heads of the Governments have gone to the Supreme Court for getting judgement, be it in respect of Ayodhya, river water distribution, or in respect of many inter-State related subjects of the Constitution. This is only because of the fact that the judiciary plays an important role in our public life. The Constitution of India stands upon three wings, namely, the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. Judiciary is the most important of them because it protects the rights and freedom of the people It is the repository of people's faith and confidence It is the only institution which can carry the good old traditions of 'Nyayshastra' of our country. So, we can enhance the sumptuary allowance of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. Their service conditions can be improved so as to create a situation in which they can render their services without fear and favour.

While supporting the Bill seeking to enhance the sumptuary allowance of the judges, with your kind permission, I beg to mention that there is another side of the coin also. The people of our country have been suffering from the economic stringency, from the economic hardship of the day They are living below the poverty line. There is the vast problem of unemployment. Educated but unemployed boys and girls do not find any avenues for their earning. The problem of unemployment is grave. It cannot be compromised with other things. Naturally, it is my observation, that any suggestion or any proposal of the announcement of Sumptuary Allowance, any suggestion for the announcement of Pay and Dearness Allowance for the privileged class, casts a very damp dark shadow upon the minds of the unemployed youth in our country.

15.51 hrs.

(Shri Chitta Basu *in the Chair*)

In these circumstances, I would urge upon the Prime Minister and the Government to make some provisions

for employment generation for the unemployed youth. At the same time I would urge upon the Members of this august House to get the Bill passed. This is only because of the fact that the standards of the Judiciary should be maintained and that the values of the Judiciary should be maintained.

There is a question today that the intellectual product of the University goes elsewhere. There are different layers in the intellectuals of a University. The first layer of intellectuals in the Universities has a choice for the computer and Electronic Engineering courses. After finishing their courses, they fly over to Japan, America or European countries to earn huge amounts of money. There is a second layer of intellectuals in our Universities which seeks medical courses etc., to earn huge amounts of money. The brilliant product does not choose to go into the law course today. So, in order to attract today's brilliant product of the Universities towards the Service of Judges of the High court and the Supreme Court, this Bill should get passed. I Support the Bill only in order to attract the brilliant product of the University to this Service. At this stage the Judges, I think, should be given the security, should be given the comforts as far as practicable within this socio economic system. This is to protect our democracy, this is to protect our Constitution, this is to protect our tradition and heritage.

15.54 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard many speeches commenting against the judgements given by the judges. It hurt my feelings because the Bill has been brought here only for seeking enhancement the sumptuary allowance of hon. judges or to pay them the amount equal to the actual consumption of petrol. Whenever you go to the residence of a judge and sit in his Chamber, your are served with lassi, coffee, bread or L.M.B. sweet etc. Therefore, the Bill also provides to pay them sumptuary allowance to meet their expenses on account of this. As such you will get hospitality and their expenses on petrol will be compensated.

I think that in this era, after the God, people have faith in the judiciary. We say that the God will do justice but he does not come here. I have not seen the God. If anybody of them has seen him, please tell me. I do not know about him. *(Interruptions)* Please listen attentively, I am going to tell a very important thing. After going to that side your ideals have also changed. God is not present here, only a judge is there in place of the God. Earlier, meeting of judges with the people or visiting the public places were considered as a crime. Even today, I think that the Judiciary is the most powerful.

Dr. Ram Manohar had said that the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary and the Press were four pillars of India. If anyone of these pillars becomes weak, it can cause great loss to the democracy. Perhaps, hon. George Saheb is not here otherwise he would have supported my point.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I am addressing the Chair. He is asking that who was Ram Manohar Lohiya. I told him to go to the Central Hall to see him, his portrait has been installed there. According to Dr. Lohiya, out of these four pillars, the pillar of the Executive has become weak to some extent as a result of which judiciary has taken all these things in its own hands. That is why, people are feeling it unusual. Now-a-days when you watch your T.V. you see things going on as to what is todays judgements and whether this or that person has been granted bail or not. These petty things today particularly. *(Interruptions)*

AN. HON. MEMBER : What happened today?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I do not know as to what happened today but some persons were feeling uneasy. I do not know as to what judgement has been given about the case of the former Prime Minister. We will come to know on T.V. in the evening. I feel very sad, therefore, my whole... *(Interruptions)* It will be decided on 19th. Now, everybody is apprehensive about the outcome. At present, Judiciary is playing a very good role in this country.

In this connection my submission is that an All India Judicial Service should be formed and judges should be provided with the facilities of good accommodation, transport, good library and handsome salaries. Today, I was asking him as to whether he would accept the post of a judge if he was offered the post of a judge in the High Court? He told me that he would not like to be the judge of the High Court because he would get less salary there. If a person is paid handsome salary, he *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : You can ask Lodhaji as to whether he got handsome money.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : A Member of Parliament gets Rs. 5500 out of which he has to pay something to his party, and for electricity, water, telephone and rent for using a stool, if any. It means you get a very little amount. You are also experiencing financial hardship. Today the MP is getting what I am trying to open their heart. Now you have understood the situation because it involves money. Therefore, you have gone to that side otherwise you were enjoying better position here.

Therefore, what I mean to say is that judges should be paid handsome salaries and provided with good accommodation, transport and library facilities only then they can perform their duty honesty and property otherwise, it will be very difficult for them to do their job properly...*(Interruptions)* Besides, security arrangements for them are necessary.

Shri Guman Mal Lodha who is an hon. judge, sitting before us in this House He has been a judge in the High Court of Assam and Rajasthan. During his tenure he has given judgements assuming a post card as a petition and in some case, he has given judgements even one the basis of news items published in a newspaper.

16.00 hrs.

This an example of a judge and the Judiciary against whom some hon. Members were passing remarks. I think that the Members of Parliament have no right to pass remarks on the functioning of judges. Whenever injustice has been committed against anybody in the country, Judiciary has done well. Therefore, I would like to request that an All India Judicial Service should be constituted. The situation of today is that, I have got a document according to which, there are many places in the country where the posts of judges are lying vacant I do not want to waste the time of the House by reading out this document

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would you kindly resume your seat? I think, at 4 o'clock, there is another subject to be taken up You can continue tomorrow

Now, hon. Minister Shri Maqbool Dar to make a statement of the incidents of death of pilgrims at Ujjain and Hardwar on 15th July, 1996

16.01 hrs.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Incidents of death of Pilgrims at Ujjain and Hardwar

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : Sir, during the course of discussion in the Lok Sabha on July 16 the hon Home Minister shared the concern of the hon Members on the heavy loss of life which took place at Ujjain and Hardwar, and had promised to obtain information from both the State Governments

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that on July 15 a large crowd of devotees had gathered at the Mahakaleshwar Temple, situated in Ujjain City, at around 5.30 a.m There were about 3000 persons in the temple premises and another 6000 to 7000 persons at queue outside the temple. The stampede occurred at the feet of a staircase leading to the temple sanctum where the pilgrims rushed for worship. The immediate cause of stampede seems to have been some persons slipping on the wet marble floor. It was reported that 34 persons were declared dead on arrival at the Ujjain civil hospital. These included 23 males including one child and 11 females. 29 persons were admitted to hospital with injuries of whom seven were reported to be seriously injured. Six of the seriously injured have since been shifted to the medical college hospital at Indore for specialised medical treatment. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has announced a high level administrative inquiry into the causes of this incident which will be conducted by a judicial official. The terms of reference of the inquiry include the causes of the tragedy, the adequacy of arrangements made by the district authorities, the promptness with which medical assistance was provided and steps to be taken in future to prevent recurrence of such incident The State Government has announced ex-gratia payment of Rs 1 lakh to the dependents of each person killed in the stampede, Rs.25,000 to those who were seriously injured and Rs 10,000 to other injured persons Their medical expenses will also be met by the State Government While it is expected that the responsibility for administrative lapses will be fixed by the high level administrative inquiry, the State Government has, in the meantime, transferred the City Superintendent of Police, Ujjain, the Town Inspector in-charge of the temple area and the Executive Magistrate on duty.

In so far as the incident at Hardwar is concerned, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh had informed that 20 pilgrims died and six pilgrims were injured on July 15 It was expected that about 15 lakh pilgrims would gather on the occasion, but, in fact, about 25 lakh pilgrims had collected at Hardwar on the occasion of "Somwati Amavasya" In the past, pilgrims were using two bridges at the Harki Pauri, but on the two bridges was not in use as it had been damaged due to rains in the last year. The stampede occurred when a large number of pilgrims tried to push their way through one bridge at about 6 30 in the morning

On receipt of the report of the incident, Shri D.K Arya, Adviser to the Governor, DG (Police) and State DG of Health Services immediately rushed to the spot The State Government had also decided to have a judicial inquiry in the matter In the meanwhile, the State Government had announced an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the depandent of each person killed in the incident and Rs. 25,000 to those injured The injured are being treated at Government Hospital Further, a senior Sub-Inspector of Police and one Naib Tehsildar, who were on duty near the bridge have been suspended

As is evident from the reports of the two State Governments, the *prima facie* reasons for stampede

seem to be inadequate arrangements for crowd control on the occasion of such an important festival. The report of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, for example, states that there were only one Sub-Inspector and one Naib Tehsildar on duty at the bridge. As mentioned by some Members and Home Minister Yesterday, there have been mismanagement and lack of proper precautions on the part of the authorities. The detailed reasons for the tragedy will, no doubt be available as soon as the inquiry reports come in. But we hope that the other State Governments would, in the light of these incidents, isue appropriate directions to their field officers to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Simply suspending of one Naib Tehsildar would not do *(Interruptions)*

MR CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs Please sit down

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs. You please resume your seats

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Mumbai South) He has told about Uttar Pradesh only and not about Madhya Pradesh *(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN Nothing is going on record

*(Interruptions)**

MR CHAIRMAN There is no rule, which allows you to seek clarifications We must go by the rules

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN You are a senior Member There is no rule which allows you seeking clarifications in this House

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Nothing will go on record except what I said

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur) I am on a point of order My point of order is that *(Interruptions)* please allow me

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order

* Not Recorded

16.11 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Flood Situation and Natural Calamities in Different Parts of the Country

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to the other item of the Business of this House That item is regarding flood situation and natural calamities in different parts of the country and it should be moved by Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Mr Chairman, Sir, under Rule 193, I want to draw the attention of the Government on an important matter which belongs to the whole country

[Translation]

Mr Chairman, Sir, if you go through the facts showing the damage done by the floods, you will come to know that every year, floods not only destroy crops worth crores of rupees, but also damage houses and above of all thousands of cattle and hundreds of people die due to it For example, in 1995, more than 600 people died, more than 2.2 lakh houses damaged and 1 66 lakh cattle died all over the country. In 1988 the floods caused more damage than this, specially in Punjab where Patiala city was fully inundated and as a result property worth millions of rupees was damaged due to it The same situation was in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Firozpur cities of Punjab Likewise in Haryana, (English) last year, more than 50,000 inhabitants were compelled to come into terms

[Translation]

I am of the opinion that the Government is not serious enough to check damage on this account This problem was not taken seriously and the measures taken in this regard were all temporary one. A certain amount was made available for flood relief in anticipation of flood and it was taken for granted that the flood will come and this much amount will be made available for this purpose, but that too was not properly allocated The assistance as well as funds should be provided The Central Government provided Rs 800 crore in 1994-95 and Rs 1130 crore in 1995-96 for this purpose This amount is being enhanced every year but the same is being misused The Government did not pay any heed to it In 1988, the Government had issued Rs 100 corre for flood relief out of which Rs 32 crore were spent as administrative expenses What relief did people get if Rs 32 crore were spent on jeeps, aerial survey, diesel and payment of TA, DA? The patwaris and tehsildars also take their shares from it but the affected people get nothing out of this relief amount.

The concession of Rs. 500 per acre is virtually no help. Mr Chairman, Sir, the loss of farmers due to floods is really a matter of grave concern The Government has not shown the much expected seriousness in this regard The National Water Resources Commission was set up in 1983. The hon Prime Minister is its Chairman, the Minsiter of Water Resources is its deputy chairman and the Chief Ministers of the States are its members. Sir, two meetings of the commision were held in October 1985 and 1987 respectively It is the seriousness of the Government. No permanenet solution of the problem has been found and the extra water flows away to Pakistan Several parts of the country, at present, are facing the drought problem due to lack of water but the Government is not thinking to utilise this extra water I, therefore, would like to suggest the Government to make the country flood proof just as it has been done in Russia. Rivers, in Russia have been canalised and thus people have been saved from its danger Even Americans never face the ire of floods. 50 years have past since we became independent but still we are facing the fury of floods. The permanent solution of this problem can only be found if the Government takes action on my suggestions.

My first suggestion is that the Government should take up dredging work which will increase the flow of the river and the river's capacity as well It will help in proper disposal of water and the danger of flood can be averted

The embankments of the rivers are made of mud and therefore it is washed away when rain comes My suggesstion is that the embankments should be constructed with the help of stones which are available free in mountains The Government has to pay a lot of amount as compensation to the flood victims but if this money is utilised for the constructions of stone built embankments, a permanent solution of the flood can be achieved

Another suggestion is that irrigation projects should be prepared An amount of Rs 50 thousand crore has been spent so far on these projects but only 20 million acres of land has been brought under irrigation cover the reason behind it is the delay in projects which could not provide the desired benefit If these projects are commissioned in time the danger of flood can be averted and water for irrigation can be provided to the people It can generate multi-purpose benefits It can control the floods and by storing this water in dams we can use it for irrigation purposes

Mr Chairman, Sir power generation by thermal power plants is costlier The power generation from the hydel projects will be cheaper besides it will contain the pollution When the supply of coal to the thermal power plants of Punjab was not made in time I brought this thing into the notice of the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He instructed the Ministry of Railways and the coal was supplied to the projects. The problem of coal is not only being faced by Punjab but by other States also. Irrigation projects can solve these problems but unfortunately the projects are being delayed The construction work at Thein dam in Punjab is going on for the last several years. The initial cost of the project was Rs. 65 crore but now it has escalated to Rs 2650 crore It is still not known as to how long will it take to complete this project. The Union Government does not provide funds to the State Government of Punjab to tackle floods and as a result the flood waters of Vyas and Satluj rivers cause heavy damage to the State When the issue of water arises we talk of 'Riparian Law' i e the regions which suffer the loss due to flood, should have the right to use the water Therefore, we demand water for Punjab as per the 'Riparian Law' Some day back, I had given a suggestion for this purpose during Zero hour There is a Ghagghar river which flows through Patiala, Ambala Kurukshetra Hissar and Sangroor If Haryana Himachal Preadesh and Punjab jointly construct a dam there flood can be prevented besides the problem of potable water in Chandigarh can be solved and Patiala Sangroor Kurukshetra and Ambala districts can be provided water for irrigation purposes I through you, would like to urge upon the Government of India that it should provide maximum aid for this purpose and that dam should be constructed so that Punjab and Haryana could be saved from the danger of flood

In the last I would like to suggest that till the time the Government finds a permanent solution of this problem it would be better for the Government to introduce crop insurance scheme to protect the people from the danger of flood and natural calamities Here if the light of a insured vehicle is broken the owner gets full compensation for it but the farmer gets Rs 500 per acre if his crop worth Rs 10000 is destroyed Therefore the Government should introduce crop insurance scheme as soon as possible As a permanent solution of this problem what Morarji Desai's Government thought in 1977 is very important Before that Shri KL Rao the Minister of Irrigation in Indira Gandhi's Government had suggested to link the northern rivers with southern rivers If it is implemented the country can be saved from the flood as well as from the drought Our position is like the man who had two daughters One of them was married to a farmer and the other to a potter When the monsoon arrived some one asked the farmer as to how his daughters were doing He replied that one of them is suffering due to rain and another one for want of rain So if it rains then there is flood and if it does not rain the drought causes havoc Therefore it would be better if the river link scheme is implemented With these words, I conclude

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. The first name is of Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra and the second name is of Shri Uddhab Barman One hon. Member is to move or initiate the discussion. The name of Shri Uddhab Berman is there in the Party list. He will be called at due time

Now Shri Dhananjaya Kumar will speak

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) : In the history of this august House, we have commenced with the discussions on the situation of floods as well as drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country It has been a regular feature in this House to initiate such discussions specially during the Monsoon Session This year this Session is all the more important because this is also being considered as the Budget Session

We have been receiving news about the flood situation getting worsened in various parts of the country, specially this year, in the North in the Western region, in the North-East and also in the southern States We have also seen that there have been aerial surveys conducted by not less than the Prime Minister of this country himself I would say this again has become a mere ritual After conducting the aerial survey, the Prime Minster would stand up in this House and say that he was helpless that his hands were tight, that the Finance Commission had already decided the modalities for distribution of Central assitance which was available to various States

If we go deep into this problem this is nothing but a real human problem The topography of this country itself suggests that we must think of a long-ranging programme which would have a permanent solution for such havocs I would like to remind this august House the ambitious programme like the linking of the Ganga and the Cauvery which was though of and which was envisaged by an eminent Minister in the Government of India Minister for Water Resources, Dr K L Rao Unfortunately such a project has never been implemented and always we find that we are unable to provide funds for implementing such ambitious programmes I would tell you that this would definitely find an everlasting solution for the problem which is being faced by the countrymen during every monsoon season This time Karnataka I should say was saved to a great extent from the havocs of the floods, but instead we have drought like conditions in major portions of the State of Karnataka

The rains have just begun The other day, there has been a heated discussion in this House regarding release of water from the river Cauvery to Tamil Nadu

Due to drought conditions and due to scanty rainfall in the catchment area the reservoirs built on the river Cauvery have become practically empty The people of Tamil Nadu, of course, always look towards Karnataka for water on the river Cauvery. Now, they are armed with the Interim Award which has been passed by the Tribunal and very often they also go and knock at the doors of the law courts. How do we find a permanent solution to all these problems?

Sir, now even the South India also has been lashed by the rains There were very heavy rains in the three southern States Kerala Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. There have been 34 deaths due to floods It has been a regular feature that very often severe cyclones hit the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh. This time also, due to servere cyclone there have been a number of deaths in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The cyclone had even reached the State of Mahrashtra this time. Knowing fully well the conditions prevailing in these parts of the country, should we not think of finding a permanent solution to this problem?

I would say that the norms which are set, maybe, by the Finance Commission or the modalities that have been fixed in the meeting of the Chief Ministers for giving assistance are totally unsatisfactory and they will not solve the problem I would suggest that the Government of India should think of setting up a separate fund other than the National Calamity Relief Fund The National Calamity Relief Fund, as we know, is a very small kitty. The Minister of Agriculture would always stand up and say that he is helpless, he is guided by the rules and regulations and he is guided by the deliberations of the Finance Commission. The other day, the Prime Minster and the Minister of Agriculture have been saying that they would make the releases in advance, if necessary They said that the money which is due to various States from the National Calamity Relief Fund would be released in instalments and that the States could draw the money in advance.

MR CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this discussion is two hours and there is a list of a large number of hon. Members who want to speak in this discussion It is quite natural that a large number of hon Members are willing to participate in this discussion Therefore it is my request that no speaker should take more than 10 minutes

DR T SUBBRAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) Mr Chairman Sir, five minutes are sufficient because everybody is repeating the same points

MR CHAIRMAN Okay.

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR Sir my suggestion to the Government is to set up a separate fund out of which a definite assistance could be rendered to the States in case of a natural clamity Under the present set of rules, they put so many restrictions for drawing the money from the Calamity Relief Fund They say that

unless a particular situation is declared as a national calamity, the fund cannot be provided. Then, while assessing the damage either to the standing crops or the loss of lives, loss of heads of cattle, there are certain guidelines.

Sir, we cannot solve the human problem looking from the coloured glasses and saying that we are bound by the set norms. I would request the Government of India to think of an alternative arrangement. A fund should be kept purely at the discretion of the Government of India which can be made use of as and when such calamities occur and immediate assistance should be rushed to the needy people The Government of India should come to the rescue of the concerned States.

As you know, the State Governments are hard pressed for giving any kind of relief because their Budget is too small They cannot envisage such a clamity. Only who are sitting here at the Centre, at the level of the Government of India, can think of such a mechanism so that the Government of India can always come to the assistance of the needy people

So, I just leave this thinking with the hon Minister of Agriculture and I would insist that at least now, though late but it is not too late, let a thinking be started for a project like linkage of Ganga-Cauvery so that the actual link between the North and the South be estabilised as early as possible and we could think of a permanent solution to such problems

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri) Sir flood, drought, earthquake, starvation and cyclone, these are the natural calamities in our country. The Government has not prepared any long-term or short-term policy for controlling these calamities during the last 50 years So, my humble suggestion to the Government is that it should have a long term planning and short term measures against the flood, drought earthquake cyclone and storms. Sir you know this country has got many rivers and the Government has not taken till today any strong measure It does not have a definite water policy about these rivers So my suggestion - as I have already suggested several times - is that the waters of rivers of Ganga, Brahmaputra and Cauvery should be declared national waters and any damage done by these rivers should adequately be compensated by the national Government

Sir, the Brahmaputra river is one of the cruel and mighty rivers whose flood has caused extensive damage to the economy of Assam because Assam s economy is agro-based Every year the flood damages its economic backbone This thing has repeatedly been said to the Central Government but the Central Government has not paid any heed to it The State Governments cannot adequately hadle this colossal problem until and unless the Central Government comes in a big way to the rescue of State Governments. Sir, for the last 25 years we have been hearing flood control and erosion of river Brahmaputra. The Government has undertaken certain projects for constructing dams in Dibong and Subansiri. These dams have not yet been constructed on this plea or that plea. But the actual reason is not known to us. The Government of India is avoiding it. By constructing these dams, it will get two more important projects. One is hydro electric project the power of which is less costly and another is irrigation project which can provide irrigation to half of the country So the Government's negligence is not understood till today For this negligence, the State of Assam is burning

The Brahmaputra river is two kilometres in breadth in my district Now its breadth has become 15 Km It reached the Meghalaya boundary. Now you can understand the magnitude of this problem which cannot be tackled by the State Government which is suffering from acute financial problems.

So, my humble suggestion is that the Government should immediately undertake this dam construction work The Government should take up the construction of hydroelectric and irrigation projects

At the same time, I would suggest that the Government should undertake immediately to control the tributaries of the river Brahmaputra which causes major floods in the State This flood not only causes damage to the standing crops, but also damages and blocks the roads and the bridges and disrupts communications So, these floods should be controlled

We have been used to live with floods due to the negligence of the Government of India for the last 50 years As a result, we are not afraid of floods now What is more dangerous is the erosion of soil caused by the mighty river Brahmaputra which every year not only renders lakhs of families homeless and landless but destroys the most precious soil of the State, the soil which can produce three crops in a year without the application of any scientific means Therefore the Government must take all these points into consideration and save the State The Central Government must come in a big way in this regard It is understood that our national Government is called a national welfare Government But we are shocked to say that it is acting otherwise so far as the State of Assam is concerned

Since the last ten years, in my constituency alone 60,000 familes have been rendered landless and homeless due to floods and erosion I have repeatedly raised this matter on the floor of this august House but nobody has listened to me I simply cried in vain These 60,000 families are now living like wild animals without water, without shelter, without food and without any modern amenities This is the position Government should immediately come up, before it is too late, with a comprehensive rehabilitation for these homeless

and landless people of the Dhubri district and Goalpara district, in particular, and the State of Assam, in general.

The Government of India has constituted a Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, but it is only a lip sympathy. It is very sad that we are used to this lip sympathy. This Board does not have a Chairman for the last 20 years. It is not functioning at all for want of funds This is the way in which the Government of India wants to control the floods of the river Brahmaputra.

So, my humble suggestion to the present Government is to have a sympathetic look at this problem of the State of Assam. I believe they will definitely take certain measures to control floods and revitalise the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board.

This year's flod is continuing. This Government's callousness shows that they did not care even to sent a team to visit the State in order to assess the magnitude of the situation. They are sitting tight here. At least, the Government of India can send a steam or an officer or a Minister to assess the magnitude of the situation They are not doing that and they are just taking the plea that enough money has been given for flood relief to the State. We do not want to live on flood relief alone

We want the protection measures. We want the flood control measure. Every year, we cannot suffer. So, we want that the Government should come in a big way to protect the State from flood and erosion of the river Brahamaputra in the State of Assam.

Lastly, I would like to draw your attention, rather the attention of the Government of India, to the fact that since the last fifty years, they are telling something about this dam but they are not taking any active and effective steps to construct it. So, my humble suggestion to this Government is that they should immediately see to it how far it is feasible. There are lots of feasibility reports There are lots of technically feasible reports

But all these have gone in vain at our cost So, that is why the State of Assam is burning. We are blaming that the State of Assam is burning. If there is a lot of insurgency, if there is a lot of militancy, it is because of the negligence at every stage If I could narrate it, not only in respect of flood and erosion measures but also in respect of communication and other things, there is negligence They talk highly of infrastructural facilities in the State But they are not doing it They will not do That is our experience during the last fifteen years. They talk highly of all these things. But they do nothing. So, my request is that before it is too late, the Government should come forward with a comprehensive planning to protect the economy of the State, protect the people of the State and protect the soil of the State from flood and erosion

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN I want to announce in this House that the Business Advisory Committee today have decided that this debate would conclude today. The Minister of Agriculture will reply at 7 p.m. I seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members in this regard

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, a number of hon. Members want to participate in this discussion. So, some more time may be allotted to this item.. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : There are many Members who wish to participate in this discussion So, the time should be increased.

MR. CHAIRMAN . It has already been decided that the debate would conclude today. The Minister will reply at 7 p.m

SHRI V V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur) : Respected Chairman, at the very outset, I would like to say that I find it very hard to explain in words the plight of the most unfortunate people of Kerala after the flood havoc this season The official figures will speak for themselves. The number of personed died of flood is 31; the districts affected were 14 and the villages affected were 1015. The number of persons affected was 3.51 lakh. The numbers of persons injured was 114. The houses fully damaged were 1113. The number of houses partially damaged was 9945. The value of crops damaged was to the tune of Rs. 2664 lakh. To compensate this huge loss, it has been stated by our hon. Minister of Agriculture that the allotment as per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission might be used. For the State of Kerala for the whole year the allotment is Rs. 55 crore. From this amount, two quarterly instalments that come up to approximately Rs 26 crore were disbursed by the previous Central Government to the previous State Government in 1995 itself.

The advance was disbursed from the allotment made for the year 1996 I do not know how this can work. The Finance Commission has allotted Rs. 55 crore for the full year And to compensate this huge loss It has to be met from the total amount. If two instalments are given in advance How can it work? We are not responsible for this advance The Central Government should take the responsibility for this We must get the full allotment of Rs 55 crore as per the Finance Commission's allotment That is our right legally also You have to disburse it in full.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA They are yours. You take it. For Kerala, still we have Rs 20.775 crore. If they require, they can take it. We will help

them. It is their money as well as that of the Central Government. But we should receive message from you. I cannot send it by my special messenger. You come and take it.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN : That is not my point. My point is, out of Rs. 55 crore due to us for this year, the total of two quarterly instalment comes to approximately Rs.26 crore and this wad disbursed in 1995 by the previous Government to the previous State Government in advance That should not be deducted from this year's allotment. That is my contention.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : But the money is still there You exhaust it I will compensate it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A C JOS (Idukki) : You are from the same party

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Flood is not a party question.

SHRI A C. JOS. I am only reminding the Minister to be more generous.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN : For that matter, we, all the 20 Members of Lok Sabha from Kerala, share the same view...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Raghavan, please address the Chair.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN : Another problem which Kerala is facing is the problem of sea erosion The damage that has been inflicted upon the people is such that hutments of thousands of fishermen have been washed away, properties of thousands have been swallowed by the Arabian Sea. Our valuable soil is also being eroded So we have to protect the lengthy sea shore of more than 600 kilometres. But there is a financial constraint to protect the sea shore The State Government is not able to do timely protection of the sea Sometimes the State Government used to help us to protect the sea shore, to protect the houses of fishermen But we have not received any help from the Central Government after 1992. We have submitted many schemes. We are submitting again But my humble submission to the Minister for Argiculture is to protect us from the Arabian Sea. When the sea is in spate, the fishermen cannot go to sea and thus, they starve We have to give them ration, we have to help them So protection of the sea shore by erecting a wall is an urgent need. We did that in some parts But that too requires maintenance. And a large portion is still to be protected So protection of the sea shore is an urgent task to save thousands of fishermen and their houses From Trivandrum to Kasargod in every monsoon the Arabian Sea is so angry that it tries to swallow the soil, the fishermen's huts and coconut trees. This time also it has happened. So, liberal help should be given to the State Government's projects to erect sufficient protection walls, to strengthen the present protection walls and to construct the remaining parts of the sea shore.

On these two scores we need help. Please give us the full amount allotted by the Ninth Finance Commission and help us construct the protection walls along the Arabian Sea shore.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta) : Mr. Chairman Sir, it is already said that every year we have been discussing the subject of flood and drought. But concrete steps for the removal of this problem have been taken so far. In Assam we have already faced the first wave of flood and we are waiting for the other waves of flood because up to the month of September there is going to be different waves of flood in Assam damaging a lot of property, roads, communication system, etc

In this year, the first waves has already affected 2650 villages. The crop area covered is 1,82,276 hectares; the population affected is 18,59,103 people and the human lives lost is twelve Besides, there is loss or damage to the roads, bridges, etc

16.58 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I can cite the figure Thirteen districts out of 23 districts have been affected by the flood, particularly Dhemaji district is the worst affected. So far 18,59,103 people are affected by the flood. The crop area affected is 1,82,276 hectares Every year the flood is taking a toll of not only the wealth created by our people, but is also causing a great harm to the economy and also to the ecological balance of our State. The main reason for this flood is the torrential rains in the areas of Brahmaputra and its tributaries and Barrak and its tributaries These torrential rains normally bring flood and cause a lot of damage to the people of the State and to its economy.

17.00 hrs.

Forty per cent of the water resources are being contributed by the rivers Barrak and Brahmaputra But these water resources are still to be tapped in the the interest of the economic development of that area, social development of that area There is a hydroelectric potential in that area. In the entire river system, it is estimated at 41,000 megawatt The total hydel potential, is 84,000 megawatt in the country. Hardly four per cent to six per cent of the potential is being utilised. As a result of this, because of non-harnessing of the water resources in that area, it is creating flood and causing damage to the economy, which is a purely peasant dominated economy, in that area. So, everybody feels that the floods should be controlled.

So far as the steps taken to control the floods in that area, that is in rivers Brahmaputra, Barrak and their

tributaries are concerned, some embankments were constructed but those were not sufficient. They could not protect the land. There is not only the flood damaging the entire crop and other properties of the people but there is a lot of erosion also. Practically, every year, hundreds of acres of land is being eaten away by the river Brahmaputra forcing the peasants to be landless agricultural labourers. Many of them are forced to go out to the town for earning their day-to-day livelihood. Land, which is of prime importance for agricultural development is being eroded and taken away not only by the river Brahmaputra and Barrak but also their tributaries, throughout the State. So, it is a very big problem for Assam.

At the same time, there is water drainage congestion also. As I have already said there are some measures taken for constructing embankments here and there but it has also created water logging in certain areas. This is creating a lot of problem for the peasants also. So, I think that the entire system and the measures which have already been taken, the entire thing needs to be reviewed in the interest that the peasantry can cultivate its land and they can develop their economy. A lot of relief is given by the State Government at present The people of Assam are being given relief. There are about 136 relief camps where a lot of foodstuffs, etc. are being given. But this is not sufficient. The Central Government should come forward to help the flood affected people in the area

Again, as a result of the erosion, as a result of flood, as a result of water drainage congestion, there is a lot of problem created in the entire area. Some ecological problems are also being created So, necessarily, it is a question not only of control of floods. How to manage and how to moderate the waters of the rivers Brahmaputra and Barak? This is the moot question. We should utilise the water for the development of that area We should utilise that not only for the development of that area but such water resources could be utilised for the development of the other parts of the country also

So, at present, it is not only flood control that is required, but what is needed is management of water resources of that area so that not only the entire area of Assam is economically developed but other areas can also be helped for development.

So, we the people of Assam are demanding that these multi-mega projects which have been prepared by the Brahmaputra Board relating to the Brahmaputra, the Barak and their 38 tributaries should be completed The Dehang, Subansiri and Tipaimukh projects should be completed. The Central Government should come forward to implement these projects because the State Governments cannot afford to spend so much money. Huge amount is required. So, it is impossible for the State Government alone to complete these projects. Inter-State problems are also there. There is Arunachal-Assam problem and there is Manipur-Mizoram-Assam problem. All these problems are there So, the Central Government should come forward to settle this issue and make efforts to construct the dam so that not only is the flood moderated but the irrigation potential is also utilised. At the same time power generation can also be improved. So, with the completion of this dam, not only the flood is controlled but irrigation facilities and electric power generation also is improved. The people of that area, not only the people of Assam, but the people of entire. States will get some relief. They will get not only relief but it will also lead to devlopment of that area. they want to develop that area economically. So, taming the turbulent waters of the Brahmaputra and the Borak should be the priority consideration. So, I hope that instead of repeatedly discussing all these issues, the Central Government should come forward to have this programme completed so that all people of that area can feel that we can develop our area, not only that area but also contribute to the development of the entire country.

Therefore, I hope that while giving adequate funds to the State Governments, these measures will also be taken up. Again, I want to say that when there is flood in the entire State, in some parts of the country there are droughts. In some parts of the country there is flood, and in certain areas, like in some areas of Madhya Pradesh, there is drought. In Assam also, before this flood there was a drought condition. As a result of this drought situation *Ahu* crop has failed Now, due to flood, cultivation problem is there Now, it is plantation period. So, there is acute problem because of floods damaging in the seadlings The people of Assam are facing problems, economic and other problems because of the drought and now because of flood. So, I hope that the Central Government in consultation with the State Government will come forward to help the people of the State so that the people can survive in spite of flood situation. And they can also help in developing the area. All the schemes which have already been prepared by the Brahmaputra Board should be earnestly taken up.

I hope the Central Government would, instead of having an indifferent attitude, extend a sympathetic attitude and help the people of that area so that the economy of not only the Assam State but also the entire North-East can be developed So, I hope that the Central Government would come forward and help the people of that are to develop the economy by taming the rivers Brahmaputra and Borak.

With these words I conclude

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : Thank you, Sir. It is very unfortunate that every year we have to

keep on discussing a situation arising out of flood in the first six months of the year and the situation arising out of drought in the next six months of the year. I would like to know and to be - enlightened from the hon. Agriculture minister about - how much money we have spent in the last 50 years on flood relief as well as on drought relief.

I remember, when we were students, we used to always hear of a scheme linking all the rivers of India. There was a scheme for linking Ganga with Cauvery, there was a scheme called 'garland' scheme; and there was a plan called Capt Dastur Plan which would have linked all the rivers of the country and which would have helped in not only making available the scarce water which is very scarce now, but also would probably prevent flood and the situation arising out thereform. Probably this would also help in the national integration It would have solved many problems including the availability of many things in the Ministry which he presides over and also would have helped in creating a large number of jobs in rural India. This would also prevent spending money on problems arising out of over-urbanisation. So, I wish that the Government also comes out with a White Paper on this issue about how much money has been spent and what action could be initiated now, though it is late. But better late than never, and we have to start the action plan on that count I am more concerned about the national issues and I am also concerned about the issue which is arising in Maharashtra which also unfortunately has to face a situation of flood and drought in many parts.

I come from a place called Konkan which is an area on the shore of the sea. We always get floods, and water comes from the sea into the villages which are inhibited by fishermen The flood relief operations that are really necessary could not be undertaken many times because of certain regulations imposed by the Central Government You may be aware of the regulation which is arising out of the judgement of the Supreme Court which prevents any structures to be erected on the shores up to 500 meters from the point where the sea touches the shore This also causes tremendous hardships to the fishermen because they cannot even erect a structure even if the old structure is dilapidated because of passage of time I would request the hon Minister to do something on this score.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to a decision which we took earlier in the day that even the Minister of Surface Transport would be present here when this debate takes place so that he could also participate in it I do not know whether that Minister is also present in the House besides the Minister of Agriculture I would request the Minsiter concerned to look into this

I am aware that the environment has to be protected at any cost In addition to that, the lives of millions people who are solely dependent on fisheries and which is their main activity should also be protected; and a *via media* should be found out whereby our fishermen who are really living for more than 500 years at that place, should not be affected because of the judgment of the Supreme Court restricting the erection of building up to 500 meters from the sea shore so that they can erect small structures and carry on their activities. Fishermen cannot carry on their activity on hilltops; and they have to necessarily live there. Therefore, this problem needs to be looked into because flood dmages the source of livelihood very badly every year.

The Central relief which goes to a State is determined by the provisions of the Finance Commission I am aware that the resources are very scarce and we cannot really keep on giving money or dole out money to the extent to which it is demanded But whenever the natural calamity occurs, whether it is in Rajasthan, whether it is in West Bengal, whether it is in Assam or whether it is in Mahrashtra, the magnitude of calamity differs, and we cannot really foresee the situation The Finance Commission which makes a report once in five years cannot keep on judging, what could be the damage that could be caused in the next five years The people in the Finance Commission are not prophets and they can only make financial allocations. So, we must have some sort of a norm which enables the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State Government in the event of a major calamity which could arise

I would definitely like to share the sentiment of my other firends from other States who said the lives of the people are devastated beacause of major natural calamities

I would request the Minister to make a policy in such a manner that it also remains flexible and not to determine it by the provisions of the Finance Commission alone

There is a need to have an integrated policy because water resources would not keep on increasing with the passage of time And these are likely to deplete with more population and more urbanisation There will be more demands on the already available water resources So, I would request the hon Minister to make flood relief operations a part of the overall operations where utilisation of water becomes a centre-point of planning We should also spend more money on planning of water resources availability rather than curing it by making flood relief as a thrust of our acitivity.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the flood situation is concerned, our country has often been prone to drought and flood For years together, this House has discussed this issue. In spite of planning and several other

provisions, we have failed to save our people from the natural calamities That is why I would request this Hosue to express its serious concern and find out a way to save the poor people especially when the flood or drought occurs. When flood or drought occurs in this country the poor people in the villages suffer a lot and nobody pays any heed to that problem. Merely by discussion or giving a statement does not solve the drought and flood situation permanently

Orissa has been very much prone both to flood and drought The districts of Ganjam, Puri, Kendrapara, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Sambalpur have suffered heavily due to floods I will especially talk about my constituency, Kalahandi. It has drawn the attention of the whole nation It has frequently suffered from drought. This year because of erratic rainfall or because of no rainfall in many parts of Kalahandi and Naupada districts of Orissa, we have witnessed serious drought conditions. It is not at all raining in the districts of Naupada and Kalahandi The loss of crops has by now been to the extent of 60 per cent I would request the hon Minister of Agriculture to pay special attention to this and also instruct the concerned State Government to take necessary measures with regard to flood and drought situation in Kalahandi and Naupada districts

Kalahandi and Naupada districts have been famous for drought A lot of people have migrated from these districts to different part of our country in search of bread and butter Many times starvation deaths and different kinds of diseases have occurred in these districts All this has rocked the nation When poverty is discussed Kalahandi is not left out When the leaders discuss poverty, they compare the drought situation of Kalahandi with Ehtiopia That is why I would specially request the Government through you that instead of giving relief, permanent measures should be taken up Hundreds of voluntary organisations have rushed into Kalahandi to undertake the relief work And Government is spending a lot of money It is of no use unless and until permanent measures are taken up

The Indrawati River Project has been estimated at a cost of Rs 232 crore It was supposed to be completed in 1985 It would now take another five to ten years The cost of the project has gone up to Rs 1,200 crore It is a project to irrigate 2,50,000 acres of land. It will generate 600 MW electricity on the other hand. We are inviting foreigners to have power projects in our country But I do not know why such a hydropower project is being neglected in our country *(Interruptions)*

We are inviting the multinationals. The Indira river project is undergoing survey for many years but it is yet to have a place in the Budget If the Indira river irrigation project or the Tekhali river irrigation project would be there in Naupada district, it would have been beneficial for this area There has been a survey and I think there has been a satellite survey of this Naupada district We do not find water even below 200-300 feet but we do not think of such a region The former Prime Ministers had gone there and visited that place, starting from Shri Rajiv Gandhi to Shri Narashimha Rao. Shri Chandra Shekhar had also gone there; he had gone by foot to many parts of the poverty stricken areas of Kalahandi and Naupada. In spite of all these the poverty situation has not been alleviated and permanent measures are not taken When I was Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha, I had demanded for deep borewell in Naupada and Kalahandi and other dry areas as a permanent measure but the Government did not pay and heed to that Now also nobody is paying any attention to this.

I specially request the hon Minister of Agriculture and I think he is very much aware of the sad plight of Naupada and Kalahandi. I think most of the party people of his party had also been to Kalahandi in 1986-87. Kalahandi was rich in agriculture In 1936, when Bengla witnessed drought, many varieties of rice were supplied from Kalahandi. So, Kalahandi and Naupada are famous for mineral deposits but I do not know why permanent measures are not taken to save the people from permanent attack of drought and flood I would specially request the Government, through you, to take permanent measures in my constituency, Kalahandi, which is most famous for its problems These problems have been in existence for years together. There should be a permanent solution to these problems

(Translation)

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT (Hamirpur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion.

Currently, the floods are in the headlines in all the newspapers There has been a loss of life and property Public money worth billions and trillions of rupees is wasted by the Government in floods control measures The Government has not as yet formulated any plan to prevent the destruction caused by floods The Government spends crores of rupees under Flood Relief Fund but the money spent by the Government so far to prevent floods is very less In 1994-95 Government spent approxmimately 800 crore rupees under Relief Fund whereas it spent only 320 crore rupees to prevent floods If the money given by the Government to the people under Flood Relief Fund is spent beforehand to prevent floods, the loss of life property and live stock could be saved The Agriculture Minister is present here Through you I would like to make a submission to him especially because he is the leader of the farmers and the poor and belongs to the Communist Party as well The present United Front Government comprises various ideologies It has got the support of the Communist Party, Samajwadi Party and the Congress Party Ever

since this Government has been formed, the people of the country especially the poor, the backward classes and the farmers have many expectations from these parties. The poorer section of the people has expectations particularly from the Communist Party that with the formation of their Government, the poor will be looked after and arrangements will be made for safeguarding their lives and properties. Simply because the rich never suffer any losses in floods. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whenever there are floods, droughts or natural clamities, the loss is always borne by the poor. We have never heard of floods claiming the life of any leader or a capitalist. Whenever flood claims any life, it it that of a poor person, a poor farmer or a poor labourer. Their huts are wahsed away. We have never heard of palatial buildings being wahsed away. Hence these people have high expectations from the present Government that it will formulate plans to prevent the loss of lives and property of the poor in the event of floods in future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the causes of floods are concerned most of the floods are caused when either the dams give way or develop breaches or sometimes when there is an overflow because of excess rain and the water collected therein is released in the already swollen rivers. The Government spends a lot of money on construction of big dams which go on to because the cause of floods and thereby destruction. It causes death of the poor and loss of life, property and livestock. If the money presently being spent on construction of big dams is utilised by the Government to construct small dams, check dams and if rain water is conserved in the fields and villages itself, the floods can be prevented. But the Government is least concerned about protecting the poor, it is more concerned about the protection of the rich. All the plans are formulated to ensure the safety of the rich. If the rivers passing through the metropolitan cities are flooded, a lot of money is spent. In Delhi, 'pucca' embankments have been constructed alongside Yamuna. One never witnesses a flood of such magnitude which would claim lives or property because VIPs and rich reside in big cities. The Government never worries about the villages where the poor, the farmers, the labourer live. Every year the villages are flooded and every year houses are destroyed there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if a hut of poor person is destroyed that person alone knows about the effort that goes in rebuilding it.

"Varsh beet jaate hain ek ghar banane mein,
veh taras nahin khaate hein bastiyan jalaane mein.'

When the fury of floods is unleashed, the villages and the houses are washed away. Children spend their nights on trees. Only the vilagers are familiar with this pain. This time 52 percent members elected to the Parliament are farmers, that is why the farmers and the labourers expect a lot from this Lok Sabha. They expect that the plans formulated by the Government will be in favour of the famers and the poor labourers.

Through you I would like to make a suggestion that the money spent by the Government to prevent the flood, to give compensation and to distribute relief amount should instead be spent on the construction of small check dams. Reservoirs should be dug up in villages so that the water is conserved in villages itself Check dams should be constructed on small rivulets in villages so as to retain the water in the canals itself which could then be used for irrigation. This will be beneficial in two ways. After the rains, the water could be used for irrigational purposes. Slowly that water would be released in the fields which would help irrigate our land and it would also check the flow of water in already swollen rivers

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government that during the year 1994-95 a total of 54,535 cattle herds perished and 2038 people lost their lives in floods Those killed were the poor farmers, labourers Not a single child of the rich died The biggest loss was suffered in Gujarat where 345 lives were lost. In U.P. floods claimed 317 lives Throughout the country 92900 houses were damaged or wahsed away because of floods All these houses belonged to the poor farm labourers. Apart from this, standing crops on 41.77 lakh hectares area were destroyed. About 2 crore 35 thousand peole and 72,941 villages were affected because of floods The loss on account of floods is suffered not once in a while but every year.

When we have to bear losses every year because of floods why the Government has not formulated any plans as yet to check this destruction, to save the poor farmers and labourers and to prevent their losses Perhaps it is because all of us who are sitting here forget the miseries of farmers and the poor. We care for their problems only when we are outside the Parliament but once we enter the Parliament, we forget everything about their problems Here we are surrounded by urban people, the flatterers who flatter us for their own selfish ends and then we tend to remember their problems only During the Parliamentary debates, a lot of time is wasted on such issues which are meaningless Such a subject has never came up for serious discussion in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please come to the point

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT : Yes Sir, I am aware of the time constraint.

I would like to request the Agriculture Minister because Shri Chaturanan Mishra is known as a

prominent leader of the farmers and the farmers have a lot of expectations from him, Hence I suggest that the allocation made by the Government to prevent the floods should be utilised to formulate such plans which could prevent floods so that it might not become recurring phenomenon. If that is done, the poor farm labourers can be saved, water can be conserved in fields and in villages, small dams can be constructed Instead of spending money on relief operations under flood Relief Fund, if the Government spends crores of rupees to prevent floods, the destruction caused by the floods every year would be checked. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should also be given the opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is your name included in the list given to me by your party?

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey) Sir, Kerala is very severely hit by the recent heavy rains, floods and sea erosion Agricultural crops, houses, roads and public properties were damaged very heavily and many kilometres of the sea coast was very much eroded. As Shri V V Raghavan said, 32 persons died due to the recent natural calamities Sir, with the advent of the South West Monsoon wind, the sea coast of Kerala is subject to severe erosion resulting in a considerable loss of property, residential buildings, dislocation of life of lakhs of population, especially fishermen. The sea erosion is a special problem which has to be attended to very immediately

In Kerala, every year, we are experiencing this problem The people of the entire sea coast have suffered This has been a major problem during the season in which most of the sea coast area, including my constituency Alleppey and other district Quilon, Trichur, Calicut, Kasergode, Enakulam are bodly affected. A major portion of the sea coast is very much affected very badly by the sea erosion. So, in this connection, considering all these points... *(Interruptions)*

COL RAO RAM SINGH (Mahendergarh) . There is no Minister in the House. At least, one Cabinet rank Minister should be present in the House

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER . Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia is here

COL. RAO RAM SINGH I am very sorry ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : This is a very serious situation which has to be attended to with utmost priority and care. In this connection, I would urge upon the Central Government to review the existing guidelines relief operations.

As I share the sentiments expressed by many of my friends. We discuss the drought and flood; and this has become a routine affair. Instead of adopting a routine method, we have to evolve a permanent practical method and strategy to tackle this problem. There were many expert views expressed so far and many conferences held at the international level and at the national level but taking into consideration all the recommendations of these conferences - I do not want to go into all the recommendations - and expert views and practical experience, a clear-cut approach and strategy have to be evolved with a practical sense. I would urge upon the Government to refix the norms for the relief operations.

Sir, the Government of India, according to my information, has fixed Rs. 20,000 ex gratia for the dependents of the deceased people. Recently the hon. Prime Minister has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 from the National Relief Fund to the dependents of the deceased. But that is the kindness and the gracefulness of the Prime Minister.

I would request the hon. Minister, as part of assistance, the Central Government should sanction Rs. 1 lakh to the dependents of the deceased due to natural calamities. This should be made mandatory. Otherwise we cannot satisfy the dependents of the deceased, at least, to certain extent.

I would like to invite the kind attention of the Government that the norms fixed for other areas have to be reviewed. Fro example, according to the existing norms, the Government fo India had fixed Rs. 4000 as assistance to be given in case a house is damaged fully damaged due to a natural calamity. Is it possible to reconstruct a house with Rs. 4000?

I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister that the assitance given to small and marginal farmers is restricted to 25 per cent and 32 per cent respectively subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2500 per hectare. The poor farmers are not in a position to meet the expensses for further cultivation and all that. So, this has to be reviewed.

So, my first appeal to the hon. Minister is that to have a fresh look should on this issue and to have a practical view as far as the relief operations are concerned.

I would request the Government to have a very serious view also on the issue of sea erosion. This has been the major problem as far as Kerala is concerned. Now, the Government of Kerala is not in a position to meet the huge expenditure being incurred for constructing sea-walls and reform the existing sea-walls. Now, the Government of Kerala has submitted a comprehensive proposal to the Central Government regarding construction of sea-walls. This estimate of the comprehensive proposal is about Rs. 403.66 crore. I request the Government to have a serious view of the

proposal and clear it. Financial assitance to the Government of Kerala for constructing sea-walls and for re-froming the existing sea walls may sanctioned. Till 1992 the Central Government was sanctioning loans for this purpose but that was discontinued from 1991-92 So. this aspect has to be taken into consideration and the proposals submitted by the Government of Kerala has to be scantioned Outherwise the Government of Kerala. will not be in a position to construct see-walls as required. During monsoon period. there were instances of sea erosion. In one of my Panchayats. namely Arathipuzha. kilometres of land have been taken over by sea I would request the hon Minister of Agriculture to have on the spot study to see the gravity of the problem of sea erosion in Kerala When Mr. Barnala was the Agriculture Minister. he had been to Kerala to see the gravity of the sea erosion and he sanctioned a substantial amount for construction of sea walls

Sir. it is a major issue and this issue has to be taken very seriously to save Kerala. to save the fisherfolk. to save the people. the entire population on the sea coast. Otherwise they will be put into utter miseries. Their lives are very much miserable. So considering these aspects the Government of India has to take a very lenient view and financial assistance has to be provided immediately

I request the hon Minister to convene a conference of Members of Parliament from Kerala in the presence of the representatives of Government of Kerala to have a detailed discussion about the question of sea-erosion and other areas of natural calamities I think that will be helpful in having better understanding of the problems The people of Kerala have to be saved immediately. the sea coast has to be protected immediately. otherwise in every season heactares of land is being eroded into sea This is a very serious problem and we have to take adhoc and long term measures We have to take preventive steps immediately

So. I urge upon the Government to have a very serious view on this

[Translation]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Ten more Members wish to speak on this subject If each member concludes in five to seven minutes. everyone can get a chance to speak

[English]

PROF JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) Thank you. Sir We are very much unfortunate that every year during this June-July Session we the Members of Parliament have to discuss this issue. i e the floods and drought issue. You know the floods and drought issue has become an annual feature in our country Floods are among the most disruptive acts of nature Severe floods occur every year in one or the other part of the country causing tremendous damage. loss of life. large scale damage of property and untold miseries of the millions and millions of people.

Out of the countries total geographical area - 328 million hectares - 40 million hectares has been assessed to be the flood prone area Out of this. 32 million hectares has been assessed to be protectable and only eight million hectare area has been affected by floods every year by rotation during this monsoon season The crops area affected per year is about 3 5 million hectares The total number of lives lost annually due to floods is about 1 439 and the property lost due to floods in money value is about Rs 900 crore

It is no doubt a very serious and alarming news Sir as per this yea s statistics out of 32 States and Union Territories. 16 States are flood affected and the crops area damaged in these 16 States are more than 2 4 lakh hectares. the lives lost are more than 750 houses damaged are more than three lakhs and cattle heads lost are more than 14 000

I would like to state the State-wise damage figures which can easily reveal how the magnitude of the damage is In Andhra Pradeh there were 52 deaths 6 096 hectares had been affected and 3 421 families had been affected In Assam there were 22 deaths. 25 tea estates had been affected and 3 57 lakh persons had been affected In Gujarat there were 24 deaths and 3 226 persons had been affected In Jammu and Kashmir- I do not have the death record four lakh persons had been affected In Karnataka. there were 14 deaths Rs 5 84 crore worth of properties had been damaged In Kerala. 3.100 hectares had been affected In Maharashtra there were 34 deaths In Rajasthan there were 86 deaths Rs 300 crore worth of property had been damaged and 7 600 persons had been affected inTamil Nadu. there were 31 deaths and 3.526 persons had been affected In Tripura. there were seven deaths and 163 families had been affected In Punjab there were 16 deaths and 4.200 persons had been affected In West Bengal. there were 51 deaths specially in North Bengal and four lakh people had been affected

The relief work by the State Government has been going on perfectly in all the States I am very much thankful to the State Government for this

The Central Government had been kind enough to react properly in time and had released already two instalments out of the Calamity Relief Fund to the State But. Sir this amount is not adequate. this fund is not adequate to meet the crisis of this type of high magnitude So I request the Government to increase the amount in this regard so that the State Government be able to meet the crisis easily.

Providing relief to the victims is not the only solution The Government should come forward with a comprehensive programme and a scheme to control the flood disaster

What is the statistics? Out of 40 million hectares of flood-prone area, as I have stated already, about 32 million hectares have been taken to be flood protective This is due to the continuous efforts of the Central and the State Governments I would urge upon the Government to go on with this effort so that the flood protected area may be increased

Since the natural disaster cannot be protected fully, the Government should make efforts towards strengthening, improving our capacity to confront the disaster, assuring of speedy relief and restoration of roads communication, power and irrigation within the shortest possible time

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that during 1993 floods, in Jalpaiguri West Bengal so many bridges on the National Highway No.31 and the Nation Highway itself had been damaged The construction of these bridges and repairing of these roads are yet to be done My colleague, Shri R B. Roy, had visited the recently flood affected area The bridges and the Road 41 had been damaged again and the irrigation system of the area had totally been affected So, I urge upon the Central Government to give a special notice to this by releasing adequate funds to state so that all these may be restored at an early date There is a National Advisory Committee under the leadership of the Minister of Agriculture of the Central Government I do not know what this Committee is doing I would request the Government to look into it so that the Committee may be more serious

I would like to table some suggestions in this regard so that the flood and drought may be controlled permanently. It is essential to increase the share of the Centre in the fund meant for the States There is a need for an indepth analysis of national efforts, there is a need for a thorough survey of the affected areas, there is also a need to promote greater public awareness and to launch specific initiatives, there is a need to have a comprehensive planning of flood control in the lower Ganges and the Brahmaputra Basins and its execution, and there is a need to draw up and implement a comprehensive plan of action to mitigate the efforts of the national disaster

Such programmes have to be taken up immediately for defeating the spate of rivers and oceans because the depth of rivers and oceans is decreasing continuously due to siltation of the land It is also suggested to build up an adequate number of reservoirs on the rivers flowing out from Arunachal Pradesh to the Brahmaputra. This will not only control the flood of the area but will also facilitate the hydel power potential

The last suggestion that I would like to make is that a Ministry of Department must be created in the Central Government and also in the State Governments for involving themselves in an integrated disaster reduction management scheme on a continuous basis to deal with all the aspects of such national calamities

DR JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District- Assam) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief and I shall not repeat what many of the hon. Members have already pointed out and with which I also associate myself

I have gone through the debates of the last few Lok Sabhas namely the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas I have found that in every monsoon season, there is invariably a discussion on flood and drought situation We have been going through almost a monotonous and routine ritual, repeating it every year

When the flood comes, the Ministers hover around in aeroplanes or helicopters assessing floods The MPs shout for funds for their respective States and constituencies and the Minister comes out with the usual reply that they were waiting for the memorandum from the State Government If the memorandum comes, they would give the funds or he says that there is a shortage of funds

This ritual has been going on for the last so many decades Therefore, my request is tha it is high and long enough time with four or five decades already gone that we definitely reviewed our flood and drought tackling mechanism The flood and drought management mechanism demands a very thorough review

Many of the hon Members have already point out so many things I also agree with many of the points that they have raised I would like to say that in our vast country, we are faced with flood and also a drought situation

18.00 hrs.

The need of the hour is a very scientific and comprehensive management of our water resources We should go into the depth of the problem I urge upon the government that they should review their own mechanism of facing this situation I hope that they will go into the depth of the problem

My advice is - such advices have come from other hon Members also - that many programmes and decisions are pending and they should take a decision on those issues like the linkage of the rivers of North India and South India One of the reasons for floods is the massive deforestation in the upper stream of the

river sources. Therefore, afforestation schemes in the upper courses of the major rivers is also a must Similarly, desilting of the major rivers and also building of the reservoirs are important.

An hon. Member from Punjab or from the other side has suggested that dams should be constructed in the villages. I also suggest that in the upper courses of the river, where it is eco-friendly, where it does not attract environmental disaster, big reservoirs should be constructed so that monsoon water can be kept and it does not create floods. During the drought time or lean time this reservoir can be opened and water can be utilised for irrigation. So, all these things require an inter-Ministerial coordination Through only one Ministry—Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Food—this situation will not be addressed to. Therefore, my suggestion is that an inter-Ministerial coordination Committee or an apex body should be set up which can coordinate with the various departments So, water resources management and an inter-Ministerial coordination is a must to tackle the problem seriously

So far as floods and droughts are concerned, science has developed to a great extent Even this morning, the hon Minister has said as to how the space technology and satelllite system have developed. So, they should be properly utilised even in the management of floods especially in the early projection of the flood situation Now, a fairly accurate method has been evolved in many countries. Our country is also not lagging behind So, proper utilisation of the satellite pictures is necessary.

Now, monsoon prediction is fairly accurate This should be properly utilised. At the same time, in many developed countries they have developed the computerised flood simulator methods We can also adopt that method and by putting the monsoon prediction data we can predict the floods, sometimes months before or definitely, two or three weeks before We can predict that there may be floods in such and such river basins

Therefore the Ministry should take the help of those scientific devices which are available now so that an early signal can be given to the respective States or even the Government can prepare itself for the impending floods and take measures thereof. Apart from that a comprehensive approach should taken

Sir, I hail from a very flood prone area of Assam I hope that some amount from the National Calamity Relief Fund would definitely go to Assam and there is no doubt about it The Government has taken a decision and the hon Minister has replied that the Finance Commission has also fixed some norms for release of money from the National Calamity Relief Fund

So in this particular regard I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you that in the State of Assam the fury of flood is a very rare severity, specially this year. All people are saying that this is the severest flood since 1950.

Sir, I am not aware of the norms fixed by the Planning Commission or the Finance Commission. The norms should not come as an obstacle in giving proper flood relief to the people of Assam. Therefore, I request that if necessary, these norms should be modified or amended Otherwise a backward State like Assam is just not in a position to face the situation where the fury of flood is unprecedented

With these words I again draw the attention of the Government to the situation in Assam and I hope that this new Government will take necessary steps to face the situation in earnest manner

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, the august House is holding a discussion on flood and natural calamity with reference to the question of 10th July I was listening to the views of the hon Members Today the fury of flood has reached everywhere While some regions in the country are experiencing famine other regions are reeling under cyclone and tornado

Sir, when a State or a country faces war, it goes back 20-25 years but when a country experiences flood like this continuously it goes back every year I want to draw your attention toward this thing because the fury of flood is speading every nook and corner of the country When we were young and studying in schools we knew that Rajasthan is a desert area Uttar Pradesh and Bihar came under the eastern region where there is a network of rivers We therefore thought that these regions experienced fury of flood During my childhood, I read that Rajasthan is a sandy area but due to some atmospheric changes we see floods in Rajasthan also we also see flood occuring in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh It is nothing new that floods occur in Bihar but we do not come across examples in the history of Rajasthan that desert areas like Rajasthan are experiencing flood and the same situation is seen in the whole country Sir we are not going into the basic issue

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir all the hon Members are expressing their views on this subject except Mr Rongpi who has drawn the attention of the Government towards exploitation of the environment We raise the question of flood and famine and the Centre always decides that an amount of Rs Seven crore will be given to natural calamity fund to help the affected States Every year this question will be raised in the House during the monsoon session

And the process of some States having its large share and the other the smaller share will continue Sir,

this issue does not end here. The hon. Minister has stated that 13 districts and 11 thousand villages and one and a half crore people are affected by flood 641 persons and more than 13 thousand heads of cattle died

Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Members of the House and the hon. Minister about the question raised by Mr. Rongpi. The mountain range of Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal are connected with the Himalayas. I had put a question to the Ministry of Environment and forests, the replies of which has since been received by me. The question pertains to 17th July. In the course of discussion on the said question I had pointed out that due to illegal tree falling in Nepal the catchment area is getting reduced and whenever there is rain in the hilly region floods occur in the low lying areas of the rivers of Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal. The flood waters carry large quantities of sand and siltation takes place in these rivers

Thus the level of river water rises I get the answer to my yesterday's question. I have got a very old newspaper clipping in which the reply given by former hon. Minister Mr Kalpnath Rai to the question raised by Shrimati Kamala Sinha has been publised. The question was related to Bihar He admitted that due to continuous falling of trees on in the hilly areas of Bihar adjoining Nepal quantum of siltation is more in Bihar. As such the fury of flood is more severe in the border areas of Bihar and U P But the Central Government in its answer to the second question stated that no such siltation has taken place in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh I would like to know from the Government as to what type of understanding has been made to run the country One year they say that siltation has taken place and the other year in reply to the question of hon Member they say that there is no such siltation.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, ecological balance is being disturbed for the last 50 years In Asian countries the quantum of siltation is 30 times more than those in European countries It is because of falling of trees in hilly regions and other areas is going on continuously on for the last 50 years and the siltation is rapidly increasing That is why severe flood situation has been created throughout the country.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the whole country is proceeding on the path of development Construction work of big lakes and dams is going on with the construction of lakes the contours of Indian Geography is getting disturbed This disturbs the natural pace of water leakage It is causing a lot of problems. The old people dealing with the irrigation have not given due importance to the environment and drainage system. At present, there is 7 million hectare irrigated land in the country and out of that 2 million hectare land is affected by salanity or water logging. The people who had been entrusted with the responsibility of running the country by developing a proper system after independence, have made a mockery of the entire system. Big projects were planned in the name of development but these projects have marred the same development Sir, when the Bhakhara dam was under construction the whole country was discussing about its irrigation as well as electricity generating capacity but when the water level in 1988 increased two metres, the water had to be released under compulsion. As a result thereof Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Ambala cities were inundated. We had never dreamt of flood in Punjab. Even those, who had constructed the Bhakhra dam, had never thought as to what would they do when the water level increases. This havoc caused by floods is the result of lack of far sightedness.

I would like to read out a statement of Shri Sundar Lal Bahuguna which is the befitting remark on the entire system-

[English]

> "Dam is a short-term solution of a permanent problem and if constructed, big dams will stand as monuments of stupidity of 20th Century."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this subject is important in itself. It indicates the flood, the exploitation of the environment and a mockery I am not giving lecture on the environment. I would like a balanced integrated programme to be chalked out in this regard, so that the equilibrium in nature could be restablished which has been destroyed for the last 50 years Earlier, the Ministry of Water Resources used to be known as the Ministry of Irrigation Sir, it is a mockery of a country with so many rivers, in which one part experiences the flood and the other part suffers the drought The Ministry of Water Resources has emerged as the Ministry of Water calamity in the entire country We would have to consider as to where Government has been at fault in this regard. We talk of the famine The famine and the rain are interlinked somewhere For the balanced environment, there should be 32 per cent forest area on the earth but at present there is only 12 to 14 per cent forest area in India whereas it is 12 to 13 per cent as per the report of the National Remote Sensing The quantum of rainfall falls down in the area where the number of trees will be less. Today, the level of ground water is decreasing I would like to explain it with an example Hon Member of Parliament Shri Nitish Kumar represents Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency where the level of ground water has come down to an alarming point Though development took place but the tube wells were set up

in an unscientific way resulting in decrease in the ground water level. If this decrease continues, one day that area will automatically become a dry area. We will have to set up a sequence between Science and environment at some point otherwise we would be bound to spend thousands of crores of rupees in place of Rs. 700 crore on preventive measures Even after such a long time of independence, we could not solve this problem and it seems that we will remain entangled in the same eproblem in future

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, four lakh tonnes of polythene bags are being dumped in our country while it is out of use in other countries but we are using it and throwing away the used one on the ground. The water-absorbing capacity of the earth is decreasing due to it It is a Scientific subject in itself The Government should pay its attention as to why the water level is decreasing and also to the drought conditions? (*English*) Science has to be integrated with development (*Translation*) We have to think over it I would like to present before you some data to prove as to how the developmental works done during the last 50 years have generated problems. In 1953, the flood affected area was 22 lakh hectare which increased to 90 lakh hectare in 1996. Likewise, the number of flood affected people was two crore and forty-two lakh in the year 1953 which increased to the 4 crore and 83 lakh in 1996. In the same way, the death rate was 42 per annum which has now increased up to 2000 per annum. Likewise, the loss of property was Rs.60 crore which has increased to Rs 2000 crore in 1995 I would like to ask the Government as to how has it fixed Rs. 700 crore for natural calamities? On what basis it has been fixed? You know that Rs 2000 crore have been provided for this purpose in your report, then how far Rs. 700 crore will suffice? You have spent Rs. 30 thousand crore on the flood and natural calamities during the last 50 years

Sir, in the end, I would like to state that the drought prevention and flood relief is not a solution in itself. We will have to think over it and the hon. Minister will have to pay his attention towards this problem We will have to consult the Ministry of Irrigation. The departments of environment and Science and technology have made much progress. In these circumstances, the work cannot be done solely. I have the report in which it has been stated that National Flood Commission had made its recommendations.

[English]

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is taking too much time. The Chair has decided to give five minutes only to each hon. Member.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER . It seems that I have to be more strict now. Mr Rudi, please conclude now.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi) . Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is making good points. He should be allowed to speak for some more time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this decision was taken in a conference on flood control held in South in 1971. At that time the subjects of Environment were not so important. It was discussed as to how the flood could be controlled but the environment was not taken into consideration. National Flood Commission was set up in 1991. Unfortunately, when I went through the report, I found that it also contained only flood control measures as to how the protection from the flood can be made effective, flood warning can be made but this aspect could not be associated with the environment for the last thirty years. I would like to ask the hon Minister who himself hails from Bihar to provide Bihar Rs 700 crore or Rs. 7000 crore for this purpose I do not know as to how much money will the Central Government provide but Bihar Government was also to give 25 per cent of the total amount. It had neither funds with it, nor has ever been in a position to provide the funds. But if Bihar has to be saved from the devastation of the flood, the people of Bihar are to be helped and if you have sympathy for the people of Bihar, any such programme should be prepared by which the hon. Minister, instead of providing money to the Government of Bihar, should initiate the relief work at his own

I, once again, urge upon the Government to take this matter seriously and announce the national flood policy by establishing a proper coordination. The subjects connected with the environment should also be covered

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Subbarami Reddy

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : You did not invite any hon. Member from the Janata Dal

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The next speaker is from the Janata Dal.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV . You did not give time to any Member from our party. Our party has been alloted much time.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your party has sent the names of the Speakers very late.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, till now a number of hon Members belonging to various parts of the country and belonging to various political parties have been speaking. So many Members have been talking unanimously that our country has been suffering from the devastation of floods and

cyclones every year and that what is the solution and salvation for this nation I do not want to repeat that. We do know that thousands of people have been dying every year and properties worth thousands and crores of rupees are washed every year due to floods. This devastation is going on for the last so many years We have got only one Minister, hon Minister of Agriculture present Strictly speaking, this subject is so important for the nation that majority of the Cabinet must be present and should hear what is being spoken.

[Translation]

What we are talking about is not useless

[English]

Everybody irrespective of political affiliations- is talking with one voice how to prevent the floods and how to control the cyclones It is everybody's concern and anxiety *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

It is not the department of just one hon. Minister but of several hon. Ministers It is a very important subject

[English]

Therefore, my request is that the Government must have determination, the Government must have devotion and the Government must have concentration to solve this problem

[Translation]

Making hearing or writing speeches and having details of it the next day is of no use

[English]

I would say nothing is impossible if money is there We can solve this problem by using funds. There are so many schemes Somebody is asking for canal and somebody is asking for the linkage of Ganga and Cauvery Frankly speaking we need money So, when we are giving the Budget

[Translation]

We give preference to other scheme but forget the flood control

[English]

Therefore, I appeal to the Government and particularly to the Prime Minister that they must give top priority to this subject and while preparing the Budget some money should be provided for undertaking permanent measures for controlling floods and cyclones I hope every Member accepts this and it must be supported in one voice

There should be no discrimination between one State and another Of course, as far as I am concerned, I will naturally say that my State, Andhra Pradesh, is suffering It is next to Assam Andhra Pradesh has been hit on one side by South-East monsoon and, on the other side, the South-West monsoon. In fact, devastations have taken place Last October, lakhs of acres have been washed away Hundreds of people died. The same devastation repeated itself in June If you take the history of Andhra Pradesh for the last 25 years, in every year, majority of districts have been hit by floods and cyclones We get tears of sympathy to think how poor people have been thrown out without accommondation

[Translation]

They do not have anything to eat or drink and accommodation to live in and the extreme sorrow we feel at their sad plight, need not be expressed in words

[English]

Therefore, my humble request is, besides merely speaking under Rule 193, let us take a determined decision that the Government must give top most priority to this problem Money is available.

[Translation]

I would like to disclose a secret which no other speaker has done so far

[English]

The World Bank will give the money I will tell you how it will give money When Dr Chenna Reddy who was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and who is now the Governor of Tamil Nadu, happended to go to the United States for some treatment he met the World Bank Vice-President and inspired him and got thousands of crores of rupees for the cyclone affected areas of Andhra Pradesh in nineties Therefore, now the Government of India must take up with the World Bank, ADB and all other institutions and get funds and make this country more prosperous Poor people should not be allowed to die like this It is a great opportunity for us to approach the World Bank and other institutions

The hands of the hon Minister of Agriculture and of the Minister of Welfare must be strengthened Social welfare means not only the development of sports but also youth affairs and welfare of woman and children

[Translation]

Attention should be paid on every one's welfare and not only on the welfare of youth sports, ladies or men You should provide more powers, more secretaries and more money

[English]

We hope that the Government will be inspired and stimulated and they will take a sterling decision to solve

this problem permanently. We are going to enter into the 21st century just in a few years. We can tell the world that India is a great country which has taken such permanent measures to solve the problem of floods and cyclones. You must see that the lives of poor people are saved.

I once again hope that the Government will give topmost priority to solve this problem.

[Translation]

Insufficient funds have been provided to Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

The State of Andhra Pradesh sustained a loss of Rs. 200 crore due to floods and cyclones in June and only Rs. 43 crore is given by the Central Government I request that much more money should be given to Andhra Pradesh. The support should be given not only to Andhra Pradesh but also to Assam

The State of Andhra Pradesh sustained a loss of Rs. 600 crore last October due to floods. The Central Government sanctioned only Rs. 83 crore. We have to do with it.

[Translation]

Bihar has also been provided with insufficient funds.

[English]

I once again thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV (Khagariya) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, You have provided me an opportunity to deliver my maiden speech. I express my gratitude and want to say that the Parliamentary constituency which I represent is a flood prone area though the north Bihar is the most flood affected area of the country. Bihar suffers every year 40 percent of the total devastation of flood in the whole country because the north Bihar is mostly devasted by the rivers flowing from Nepal like Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi, Kamala etc. Besides Ganga, Sone and Punpun rivers also cause serious floods which damages the crops of the farmers, the houses of the poor, roads and claims lives and livestock every year. The flood in the last year claimed 70 lives in Banka and Bhagalpur. The flood in Ganga, Bagmati and Kosi revers in my Parliamentary constituency is causing soil erosion. The soil erosion in Koragaon in Khagariya and in villages in Parwatshah has taken an alarming shape.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to sign a treaty with Nepal for flood control and take upon itself full responsibility of it.

The Committee on National calamity fund had sanctioned Rs. 29 crore for relief works in 1995-96 but if has not been released so far. I urge upon the Central Government to release this fund immediately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rs. 49 crore had been sanctioned to Bihar for relief works and to face the natural calamities. I demand that this amount should be increased to Rs. 100 crore.

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is my maiden speech. So, please bear with me for my presentation.

Sir, we have already discussed this matter for nearly two hours. It has been felt by most of the hon. Members that even after fifty years of our Independence, we are talking in terms of only certain temporary measures for the solution of the flood problem now being faced by the different States of this country. Before twenty years, flood was a problem for the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and some parts of South India only But, after a lapse of time, when the desert area of Rajasthan has become flood-prone, it has drawn the attention of the entire country. Now, almost the entire country has been suffering from this problem. There is the possibility that the problem will come and go. But it is very hard that we could find a solution with the existing pattern of Democracy. I must justify myself in saying this and draw the attention of the House that the Central Government is always having an escapist attitude while such problem arises in any State of this country. The Central Government says that it is the liability of the State Government to look after the relief and rehabilitation work

I will now cite an example While there was the six-year foreigners' movement in Assam there was a feeling that the property, the assets of Assam were the assets of the country but the problem of Assam was not the problem of the country. Similarly, now every State has been compelled to do the relief and rehabilitation work by itself and the grants to the States are given as loan According to the Central Government, it is not the responsibility of the Central Government to manage the affected people, the flood damages or any other damages caused by the natural calamities. That is why, some of the hon. Members have raised this point. Of course, the Finance Commission has formulated certain norms how the States will be provided with money. It is given as advance. There is a definit amount like Rs. 20 crore or Rs. 30 crore given as per the population of the State. It is a fixed amount. But with that meagre amount, no permanent solution can be found to the flood problem in any of the State. That is why, with the existing pattern or Democracy, we do not believe that there can be any permanent solution. So, I must emphasise that there

should be proper review of the Centre-State relations. If the problems are to be tackled by the State Government, the States should be given more autonomy for resource mobilisation so that can solve their problems by themselves. If necessary, the State Governments will have some foreign collaboration to bring money. For example, in Assam, the Brahmaputra Board was constituted by an Act of Parliament in 1981 which is just an eye-wash to the people

Since then, at least ten investigation work on ten rivers was done by investing at least Rs. 300 crore. But not a single project has been implemented till today. The magnitude of the flood problem in the entire country is going high and high every day. The river bed has been rising day by day because of the silt material carried from the catchment area. Due to deforestation, silt materials are accumulated on the river beds and the river beds are rising day by day. In 1985, on certain points, the lavel of river Brahmaputra in Assam was compared to the level that prevailed in 1952. In 1985, the level of the river beds came up to five metres from the depth that was in 1952. Now in certain areas, the river bed of Brahmaputra is equal to the ground level of the other areas. So, definitely there is no river at all There is a big area where the river flows in different directions. This is the phenomenon in all the rivers of Assam because the rivers in Assam start from the neighbouring hilly areas They bring a lot of silt material which gets accumulated So, the magnitude of flood has been going high and high each time after 1952. This flood is of the highest magnitude after 1962 There is no river whose water is not coming from the hilly areas thus washing away the entire area. The number of embankments which were constructed on the rivers Brahmaputra, Subansari and Barak since 1952, all have since been washed away and almost all the area has been inundated, even the town area. In my constituency, there are nine legislative assembly segments where 90 per cent of the area is submarged The greatest river island of the world is situated in my constituency which is called Majuli. Two-thirds of that island are already washed away and only one-third of that island it left. While the river beds rise, erosion is caused to the neighbouring areas. Thereby, in Assam, 40 per cent of the total cultivable area under the tea gardens and out of the remaining area, 80 per cent is a flood-prone area. Now every year because of the devastating floods, the cultivable area is always inundated. Thus peasants cannot go for cultivation, during statement

The flood situation in Assam is different from the flood situation prevailing in other States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan or Punjab It is a recurring phenomenon. In one year, we have a minimum of five and the maximum of 15 floods. So from the month of April till the end of October flood is there. Cultivators cannot go for raising their crops. Ultimately, the entire economy suffers. These are the reasons as to why the State of Assam has been facing a lot of economic problem. The insurgency problem is also coming because the entire economy is at stake. Now, therefore, these outlawed orginisations have thought that if they are within India, there is no solution to the problem. For any such problem, negotiations have taken place, accords are signed but afterwards these problems are not solved. Likewise, the Brahmaputra Board was constituted which was an eye-wash to the people of Assam. That Board was constituted under an Act of Parliament. But nothing was done. Whenever there is any problem, say, the Cauvery River or the Narmada River problem, some committees are constituted but there will not be any solution. This piecemeal business is making the country suffer to a great extent. Now if we allow further time without taking any concrete measures, I think, this country's integrity will not be there. I urge upon the hon. Minister and also the Members of the House to take a serious view on this matter so that the problems of flood and other natural calamities can be dealt with.

I have a suggestion. I want to draw the attention of the House and also the hon. Minister for Agriculture to the fact that the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed that the decade starting from 1990 is the Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to reduce through concerted international actions the loss of life, damage to property and social and economic disruption in the world, especially in the developing countries. Probably the hon. Minister for Agriculture would be able to enlighten us about the steps taken in this regard. Since the international organisation is coming forward, we must explore the possibility of bringing some funds to correct the ecological imbalance through devastation caused by floods and for the rehabilitation of the affacted people.

Lastly I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister for Agriculture to the fact that in my constituency, seven sub divisions namely Dhakua Khana, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Jonai, Sadia, Majoli, Chabua (Dibrugarh) and parts of Arunachal Pradesh, are under water and most of the places are cut off from the rest of the country for the last 20 days. The road communication in most of these parts has also been affected. There is hardly any space even for the purpose of opening relief camps because the entire area is inundated. In such a situation the Government of India should take appropriate steps for restoring the road communication and for providing relief and rehabilitation on a war footing

With these remarks, I conclude my speech

SHRI N.K PREMCHANDRAN (Quilon) . Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am not taking much time of the House because almost all the hon Members have already desribed the flood situation. The natural calamities and

the safety measures to be taken. I am just here to supplement and support the hon. Members who have already described the flood situation in Kerala.

It is well known to us that the flood and the drought in earlier years were incidental ones. Once in two, three or five years they used to occur. But now the natural calamity has become a regular feature in our country. So this House has to consider how it can be prevented in a permanent way, what are the safety measures to be taken to prevent it permanently.

This can be classified in two ways, firstly the natural calamities which can be prevented by human beings which are in our control, and secondly those which cannot be prevented, for example, cyclones. In such a case we can only take welfare measures and some reliefs can be given. In the case of those which can be prevented the main thing which I would highlight before this House is specially in regard to the State of Kerala. The problems caused due to sea erosion in our State have already been submitted before this House. Sea erosion is a grave problem in Kerala. The carving of sea shores from Trivandrum to Kasargod is taking the life and property of several persons. Even schools and temples have been taken by the sea erosion. A cruel damage has been caused to the State of Kerala by the sea erosion. My submission is, it is a national boundary in the State. I think that it is the bounden duty of the Central Government to protect the national boundary. Since sea shore is a national boundary, it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to protect this national boundary. Urgennt measures have to be taken to protect the sea shore. The only permanent measure which can be taken is to construct sea walls and to regularly maintain them.

18.44 hrs.

(Shri Nitish Kumar *in the Chair*)

We have got several experiences. Twenty years back sea walls were constructed but no maintenance has been made and nothing has been done. Therefore my submission is only by constructing permanent sea walls and by regularly maintaining them we can prevent sea erosion and the damage caused due to sea erosion.

As regards the relief measures which have been taken, it has already been submitted here that they are very meagre and are not adequate. Award of Rs. 50,000 to the family of a dead person who was the bread-winner of the entire family is not sufficient now-a-days. So, the proposal of enhancing relief measures also may be taken into account.

As I have already submitted, in my constituency there is a *Gram panchayat*. There is a strip of land which is a straight road running to eighteen kilometres. It is in a village called Alappad. On the western side there is sea and on the eastern side there is backwater. This is a village having 30,000 strong population. One kilometre of the sea shore has already been grabbed by the sea. One temple has been lost; one school has been lost. If this trend continues, if it is not prevented and the sea shore is not protected, it is sure that the entire *panchayat* would go into the sea.

The next area which would be affected is the National Highway 47. NH-47 would be affected because the gap between the sea and the backwater is just 100 metres. Now, to protect the seashore is the main problem which has to be considered. I hope that the Ministry of Water Resources, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture would plan certain schemes and we hope that the people of Kerala would prepare some schemes and those schemes would be submitted before the Government of India. My humble submission to the hon. Minister is to take necessary steps, approve the schemes and ensure that financial assistance is given to protect the seashore of Kerala.

Another submission of mine is that relief measures which have already been in existence, the norms which have been accepted by the Government and also by the Finance Commission, should be reviewed and adequate compensation should be given.

With these words, I conclude my speach.

(Translation)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that the amount provided by way of expenditure on flood relief works is not being utilised. Therefore, the present Government should think about it and chalk out a national policy for the prevention of flood. The public property damaged by the floods every year and heavy amount on relief and rescue works incurred by the State Government added together amount to double loss.

Sir, I want to make special mention of Rajasthan. Rajasthan has been inundated second year also though in the current year the State had experienced drought also. Bikaner a desert area has been inundated. Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Churu, Nagpur, Seekar, Alwar and Bharatpur i.e. eastern and western regions which are purely desert areas, are under the grip of flood. It is a strange situation. Bharatpur has also come under the grip of flood water which has flown down from Agra, Mathura and Haryana. Unfortunately, this national calamity has hit only Rajasthan.

Sir, Rajasthan at present has fallen in miserable condition. 1901 villages of Rajasthan have been affected by flood, 81 thousand houses have been damaged, 43 people have been swept away by the flood water and around 97 persons have lost their lives. Public property worth thousand of rupees have been damaged. The hon. Prime Minister has announced a compensation of Rs. 50 thousand to each family of the deceased. It

means that the criteria of compensation being provided to the family of a deceased is different i e if a person has lost his life in a rail accident or in an air crash the family of the deceased gets different amount as compensation The criteria of providing compensation to the family of a person killed in riots is different. The family of each innocent people who lost their lives should be given Rs 2 lakh as compensation and their dependent should be given jobs. I demand it from the Government of India specially the hon Prime Minister who is not present in the House today The day when the amount of compensation was announced to be Rs. fifty thousand I felt very sorry that the cost of human life is merely Rs fifty thousand If anybody is ready to die for Rs fifty thousand then I shall give him Rs fifty one thousand (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN It is not by way of incentive

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Public property and private property as well as the drinking water supply system have been damaged there (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN Bhargava ji although you speak in brief still try to speak in very brief so that every one could get a chance to speak.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA I would now come to the salient features only In Jaisalmer 219 Willages and 10 815 houses have been damaged and 143 livestock have lost their lives In this way five wards in Bikaner 16 wards in Naukha and 110 villages of Bikaner have sufferred damage The crop as well as 5253 houses have been damaged besides the loss of livestock and three lives In the same way in Nagaur 160 villages and 10 thousand houses were damaged and 25 persons lost their lives In Jodhpur 2000 livestock and 2 persons lost their lives besides 12 thousand houses were damaged In Alwar which comes in eastern Rajasthan which is never affected by flood 168 villages have been affected 3000 houses have been damaged and 15 people have lost their lives Even today the situation of Alwar is grave In Bharatpur 776 villages have been damaged by the flood (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN Please come forward to give suggestions

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA I am just coming to that point 35 thousand houses have been affected 34 people lost their lives in Bharatpur (*Interruptions*) The water flown down from Agra Mathura and Haryana has inundated Bharatpur Similarly damage has been caused in Nagpur also Unfortunately the Sambhar lake the source of salt has been filled with the rain water as a result 15 thousand workers have been rendered jobless You will not be able to get salt Other people will have to take saltless diet like blood pressure patients do

MR CHAIRMAN I have not tasted the salt mentioned by you

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA You have tasted It is Sambhar salt which is supplied to your kitchen Our hon. Minister and the members of the Cabinet. all are using the same salt Unfortunately. 25 thousand villages came in the grip of famine. last year. Entire amount of Rs. 300 crore with the State Government was spent and not a single paisa was left in the Calamity Relief Fund. What I mean to say is that we did not get the funds we needed.

Lastly the last year. Hanumangarh. Alwar and Bhartpur were affected by famine as well as by the flood The Government of Rajasthan had demanded Rs 365 crore from the Union Government but the State Government was provided Rs. 21 crore and that too was not made available to it I am aware of the scarcity of time as well as your difficulties. Alwar. Bharatpur. Jodhpur. Nagpur. and Jaisalmer all are affected. Moti jheel is also affected. The State Government has made a further demand of Rs 300 crore The State Government needs Rs 100 crore urgently and the remaining Rs 200 crore after some time It had demanded Rs 365 crore earlier out of which Rs. 21 crore were to be provided but this amount also could not be made available Therefore. the State Government should be provided Rs 300 crore—the balance of last year. Rs. 100 crore immediately and Rs 200 crore after 4-5 days It should not be provided only Rs 21 crore but Rs 365 crore for the damage caused by the flood in Hanumangarh Bharatpur and Alwar Rajasthan has been affected by the flood twice It was inundated last year too and the property worth Rs 365 crore was damaged and this year also it has been affected by the flood and the water from the other States has entered my State

Our State has suffered loss both by the flood as well as by famine Rajasthan is a desert area and therefore. the people of desert should get more money Therefore Sir you are presiding the House the hon Agriculture Minister - Mishraji is a very good man very kind and will do many good things I would like to request him to provide the State Rs 365 crore instead of Rs 21 crore as a balance of last year and this year Rs 300 crore out of which Rs 100 crore immediately (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN The funds should be provided to you or to Rajasthan?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA It should be provided to my Rajasthan I have been deprived of what I was to get and other have snatched share and have misappropriated it and now they have changed over to side and are playing a drama You know all this Once you had been sitting with them and had beer

friendly with these people now that friendship has broken down for some time and both of you changed places.

I hope, the hon. Agriculture Minister will sincerely reply to all my points.

Rajasthan, which is the land of the braves, the land of humanity, the land of Todarmal, the abode of Bhakta Shiromani Meera. As Rajasthan is a desert area, a hilly region and as it has twice faced flood and drought also and as there is deficiency of resources in villages, we should definitely get the financial assistance.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi) : Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, Floods are a national crisis. When I visited my Constituency recently, I saw that heavy erosion was taking place at Dohrighat because of River Ghagra and Saaroj village had been badly affected. Flood is a big national problem. Whenever monsoon Session is held, it coincides with the floods. Thousands of villages would be washed away because of which there would be an uproar throughout the country. Then a Calling Attention Motion would be moved here or discussion would take place during which the Agriculture Minister, the Minister incharge of Flood controls or Irrigation would be present here and all the hon. members would participate in the debate and then the discussion would be over. Thereafter, Monsoon Session, Winter Session and Budget Session would be held throughout the year but nothing concrete will be done about it and again we will have the 'Flood' Session.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : What do you want to say?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : I do not want to say anything. I am just stating the problem being faced in the country. The Agriculture Minister is present here but the Minister in charge of irrigation and Water Resources Minister is not present. There is a Minister of State also, even he is not present here. Members of Parliament are present here. Please tell me as to how the Central Government propose to control the flood?

Presently North Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh and Assam are affected by floods. Every year crores of rupees are wasted because of floods. I have made a request to the Government many a times that some controlling mechanism should be set up on the rivers originating from Nepal. The country is facing power crisis. In a country where one laks megawatt electricity can be generated with the help of water resources only 14-15 per cent electricity is being generated in this manner.

19.00 hrs.

Attention is not being paid to the perennial source of electricity. The Government should construct a dam over Sharda, Gandak, Ghaggar and other rivers originating from Nepal so as to generate hydel electricity. In the same area, there is drought on one side of the river and flood on the other side. On one hand, the crops are destroyed because of drought and people are facing attachment of their property and on the other hand, the flood is causing havoc because of which lakhs of cattle are dying, people are dying and houses are getting destroyed. In the present scientific era when mankind has been able to establish contact with the moon and the stars and the science has progressed so much, no concrete and timely action has been taken with regard to the flood control in India even after passing of 50 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister would reply at 7.O'clock. So if the House permits, four or five more members will be able to speak because all the members are interested in expressing their views. Thereafter, the Minister would reply.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : The issue of Floods is very important. I would like the discussion to be extended till tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Right now those who are sitting here should be allowed to speak. The discussion would be extended by one more hour.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS : All right.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : You are a farmer's son and hail from an agricultural area. You should not speak in such a manner that so much time has been taken and that I should sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not listen at all. I called your name twice but you did not stand up The Minister was given the time of 7 O' clock for giving the reply. I have made a request to the House to extend the time of discussion by one hour so as to accomodate members.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : I beg your pardon. I pay utmost attention to whatever you say and obey you completely.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not just blindly obey me. You should obey only what even is right.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : The electricity crisis has been discussed time and again in this House. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Target of generation of 22000 megawatt electricity was fixed. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister at that time. For the first time the target of 22000 megawatt was achieved. When Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he said that 48000 megawatt electricity would be required in India. But thereafter it was stated that there are no resources for generation of 48000 megawatt. So the target was brought down to 38000 megawatt.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today itself we discussed the issue of energy in the House. The Prime Minister has

proposed that it should be taken up discussion. So you should confine your speech a little, though your speech is very good.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : This issue is connected with the water issue. The factor of non-utilisation of water is also one of the factors for the destruction taking place in Bihar. The entire area of Bihar is affected by flood. They are not getting any electricity.

In 1989 Shri Rajiv Gandhi told, 'we do not have resources to generate 40000 M W power therefore we have fixed our target at 38000 M W.' In the year 1989 the next Government came to power and did not go in for any five Year Plans In 1991, yet another Government came to power. They told that though the target was fixed at 38000 M W. but the present need is to generate 56000 M W power but due to shortage of funds, only 32000 M W can be generated against the target of 38000 M W. Currently the Eighth Five Year Plan is on

And, Santosh Mohan ji, even against this truncated target of 32000 M W , not even 15000 M W. power has been generated so far Only 14700 M.W power could be generated .. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. No other Minister in India has done as much I have done I don't want be get into any controversy, nor talk of any party. I only want to submit that in our country one lakh M W. power can be generated through hydro by harnessing floods and energy together All rivers flowing from Himalayas like Rapti, Boodhi Gandak, Ghaghara, and all other big rivers play havoc in Bihar. These rivers can be utilised to generate hydro-electric power which is the cheapest all over the world as also pollution free. If that power is exploited, by constructing Punchashwari dam, like Bhakra dam, on river Sharda, Bhalu dam on Karnali river flowing from Nepal and from river Saryu and Ghaghra then 10,000 M W. power only from Karnali, 3000 M.W. power from Panchashwari and 3000 M.W from Gandak and about 50000 M W. power can be generated from all the rivers flowing through Bihar Hydro-electric power is the cheapest the world over

Sir, whenever we take up the issue, they propose to provide funds for the thermal and not the hydro-sector for which they say they have no priority. If we use hydro power and utilise water for power generation then we can, on the one hand, solve the problem of irrigation and on the other can have sufficient electricity in our country. Our country will also be free of floods and we can arrange water in case of drought I want to urge only this because there is shortage of time and I would like to urge upon the Agriculture Minister only this that as he belongs to Bihar and has been elected from Madhubani, to please visit the region from Madhubani to Kishanganj on the border of Bengal and Panchashwar on the border of Nepal where you will find that God has given water in such abundance wich can be utilised to our great advantage

Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had talks with the Government of Nepal 2-3 times and as also the successive Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar and our own previous Government also had talks with Nepal. If the Government of Nepal and that of our country sign an agreement and we can utilise their water then we can generate the cheapest power in the world at the rate of 15 paise per unit and save half of India from flood and can produce so much grain in the whole North India, cow belt, the most fertile region, the golden land Bihar, UP and North India through canal system that we can feed the whole of India and the electricity generated can be supplied to the whole country at the cheapest rate and we can achieve the target of 5, 6 and 8 per cent of National growth. The Agriculture Minister should bear this in mind while replying In the words of Mahatma Gandhiji this is the country of villages and farmers and Gandhi ji, looking at India's villages used to say that science and technology should be introduced and utilised keeping the human beings in mind.

[English]

Science and technology is for man and man is living in villages

[Translation]

If we want to establish the Swaraj of the dreams of Mahatama Gandhi in those villages then some concrete steps will have to be taken to rid us from such floods It is good that he is now Agriculture Minister and he has been criticizing us throughout his life But now you can at least call an all party meeting and have their opinion of all their honourable Members in this regard.

As these people have to face various problems, they will have to face the wrath of their electorate when they approach them. ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now that you have covered everything.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI Please call a meeting of all the big experts, technocrats, bureaucrats, agriculture experts or the people belonging to all parties and having knowledge in the field and take concrete steps in regard to floods so that we can save the country from floods and help the nation march forward

19.11 hrs.

(Shri Chitta Basu *in the Chair*)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) Sir, Kalpnathji has rightly pointed out that every year we are discussing about flood and drought It becomes customary for the Parliament to have a discussion on flood and drought Every time the Minister gives reply

at the end but the matter ends there itself. Nothing happens afterwards.

Out of the total geographical area that we have, that is, about 329 million hectare, one-eighth of the area is flood prone. After the disastrous flood in 1954, a national programme on flood management was launched by the Central Government. I am very sorry to say that though this programme was launched, nothing substantial had been done towards this end. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to review and evaluate the exsting flood control measures. From 1954 onwards we have undertaken a number of programmes. A number of short-term measures were also undertaken by the Government. The State Governments are implementing these programmes according to their climatic and geographic conditions. Yet, we are not in a position to control the occurrence of flood in our country. Every year the devastating flood takes away the lives and property of the poor people of the country. A total new approach to this problem is necessary. This is my humble suggestion.

I would say that research and developmental activities in respect of flood control should be expedited. If we see the programmes that we are implementing since 1995, the research and developmental activities are almost lacking. It is very necessary to prepare a comprehensive master plan for the flood control. The State Government is assessing the total damage caused by these floods. No concrete step has been taken by the State Government. I request that a comprehensive master plan should be chalked out in this regard. This is an area where we can get external assistance also. We can get assistance from the World Bank, IDA and a lot other foreign agencies. External assistance is being given to various countries which are affected by a series of flood. In the past, India had also got a lot of assistance from the external agencies. I would say that there is no monitoring mechanism to see whether the money that is being provided is being utilised properly by the State Governments or not. You will be surprised to know that certain State Governments are diverting the funds earmarked for flood control measures and are instead utilising this money to pay salaries to their employees. A time has come when we should give a fresh look to the already existing flood control measures that are there in our country since 1954.

Mere seminars and discussions will not solve the problem. I have gone throuth the records. From 1954 onwards the Central Government had conducted a lot of seminars in diferent metropolitam cities in which a lot of ministers and delegates participated. It is very unfortunate that nothing concrete came out of them.

I do not want to go into the details of the devastating floods that occurred in the country in which almost all the States are affected. Even today certain parts of the North-East and some other areas continue to be affected by floods.

In Kerala we have a special problem to which almost all the hon. Members have referrend to. We in Kerala have cash crops. When sudden rains and devastating floods occur, cash crops are affected very badly. I have gone through the norms prescribed for providing assistance for cash crops and other crops. Since Shri Chaturanan Mishra is holding the very important portfolio of Agriculture, he has to see that farmers and agriculturists suffered by the recent floods are given proper assistance.

I come from an area where the largest rubber plantation is located. During the last floods and cyclone one-fourth of this rubber plantation got completely damaged. Even though the Government has earmarked funds for disbursement, for the last many years not a single paisa was paid against the cash crops and rubber plantations. Where it is paid, it is too meagre that it is not acceptable to farmers. Farmers are not ready to take that money.

I did not want to go into the sea erosion aspect. A lot of my colleagues have already mentioned about that. Kerala has the longest coastline of 600 km. I know that this subject does not come under the jurisdiction of Shri Chaturanan Mishra and it comes under the Ministry of Water Resources. It is unfortunate that the Central Government has completely neglected our seacoast. We spend money on Defence. This coastline also is a very important boundary from the point of view of Defence. This 600 km of seacoast is completely neglected. It is not protected at all. Vulnerable areas have completely been neglected. For many years now, the sea has been submerging the coast. The poor fishermen are suffering because of this. Roads are completely destroyed. Human life has become very miserable in the coastal areas of Kerala. The Government should take urgent steps for constructing sea-walls and for maintaing the existing sea-walls.

Finally, regarding the Central assistance, I know that Shri Chaturanan Mishra is going to come with an answer that as per the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations such and such sums of money have been earmarked for different States. But it is necessary to review the recommentations of the Thenth Finance Commission. Floods or no floods, calamities or no calamities, the State Government will get its share. But when there is a devastating flood, when there is a severe cyclone in the coastal areas of the South, the damages should be assessed separately by sending special teams from the Central Government. Funds should be provided to the State Governments according to the damages incurred so that those funds can be distributed to the victims. This is not happening now. It is time to have a fresh look into the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House I hope a learned Minister like Shri Chaturanan Mishra will take this aspect into consideration seriously We discuss about floods in every monsoon Session, but nothing comes out of it

There are irregularities in the spending of money by the State Governments also A fresh look into that aspect is also needed By doing it, flood control measures can be effectively implemented by the State Governments

MR CHAIRMAN Let me have your opinion regarding the time of this debate The list which is before me contains a number of speakers—of about 13 They are yet to speak Earlier it was decided that the House will continue till 8 p m Let me have a benefit of your opinion How long have we to continue?

SHRI ANIL BASU Each hon Member may be given two minutes

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR If you want that everybody should speak then you should restrict yourself to two minutes Thank you

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA That includes the Minister

MR CHAIRMAN No the hon Minister is excluded He can take as much time as he likes You can speak as long as you like

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA Then, it will go beyond 9 p m (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN Then it is left to your discretion

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI Mr Chairman, Sir there are several Members who want to speak on this subject and the time upto 8 p m has been fixed for the discussion on this subject (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN It has already been decided by the Business Advisory Committee that the debate should conclude today

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR In the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that at Seven O clock the Minister of Agriculture will reply That was the decision

MR CHAIRMAN That is all right

SHRI ANIL BASU It was left to the Chair (*Interruptions*) Is it the fault of the Chair?. (*Interruptions*) What is wrong with the Chair? (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI Mr Chairman Sir the time was alloted upto 7 p m The number of speakers is large since this subject is very serious. Many members want to speak I would like to urge that the full discussion till 8 p m. should be conducted. Let the hon. Minister reply tomorrow because there are several Members to speak on this subject today

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN Let me explain the position The Business Advisory Committee has advised that this debate should conclude today It was earlier suggested that the hon Minister will reply to the debate at seven O' clock in the evening. And then since there were a large number of participants it was decided that it may be further extended by an hour, including the Minister's time. Now, as I have told you earlier that there are still 13 Members to speak If everybody is to be allowed to speak, then you suggested - some of the hon Members - two minutes each Then that may be accepted (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR This restriction should have been put from the very beginning Why should the tailenders only suffer?. ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN . Then I have to go by the sense of the House

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

PRO RASA SINGH RAWAT We have been sitting here since morning to speak . (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN . I know the problem Please sit down We have been the victims of these difficulties I am quite aware of this problem But please say what is to be done Is it the sense of the House to continue the debate up to nine O' clock or is it to be postponed to tomorrow?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER Tomorrow after six O clock

MR CHAIRMAN . Let us continue till eight O'clock

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) Thirteen hon Members are left You cannot stop anybody within two minutes So, you can give four or five minutes to each hon Member As many as possible can speak up to eight O clock Tomorrow, if somebody else is left out they may speak and the hon. Minister will reply That will be a better idea.. .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA My point is that there is a Call Attention Motion tomorrow Another Call Attention Motion on Sugar also is there So, you decide accordingly

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : We can postpone it to some other day. It should be a proper debate. That is what we think.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I do not say that you do not think proper. I am just reminding the Chair that tomorrow also there is a Calling Attention Motion on Sugarcane pricing etc. ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV This is the procedure in this House. After Question Hour, Matters Under Rule 377, Zero Hour, Calling Attention Motion and then other subjects will come

Then other subjects will come

MR CHAIRMAN : I think let us come to this decision We shall continue till 8 00 p.m and the rest will follow tomorrow

Mr. Yadav, please restrict yourself to not more than five minutes

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. The House, today, has been discussing on the subject of natural calamities for quite a long time I think that the House is rightly expressing its concern, specially several hon. Members have acquainted the House with the flood situation of their respective States and I support the suggestion that there should be discussion on the flood situation in every session of the Parliament But even after the discussion, no concrete measure is taken, no solution is found and as a result the poor people of the country have always to face the menace of the flood But the discussion will understood to be meaningful only when a concrete solution is found by the Government Mr Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to state that there are many parts in the country which are flood prone and they hare to face every year the devastation of flood in which property worth crores of rupees is damaged Our State too falls in the same category and the hon Minister is also from Bihar the State I hail from Almost half part of Bihar comes in the grip of the flood every year and particularly 22 districts of north Bihar are damaged every year by the devastating flood The flood claims many lives roads are damaged, the crops and the houses of the poor people are also damaged and ultimately people of that area have to pine for flood I would like to give the figures of the last year Last year the flood in Bihar damaged the property worth Rs 1200 crore and around two hundred people lost their lives The flood which came all of a sudden in Bihar particularly in Bhagalpur and Banka districts damaged all the roads, all the small and big bridges all the crops and the houses of the poor This year also the 12 districts of north Bihar are badly affected by the devastating flood and even today the area needs relief and rescue works. But, I think, that the Union Government has not provided funds for the flood from the National Calamity Relief Fund

Not only this, last year when the State of Bihar was affected by the flood, the Union Government, on the demand of the State Government had allocated Rs. 21 crore but the Union Government has not released that amount to the State Government so far I, through you would like to urge upon the Agriculture Minister and the Government of India that the amount of Rs 21 crore should be immediately made available to the State Government

[English]

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA The Ministry of Agriculture has already sanctioned it It is pending with the Ministry of Finance. I just wanted to remind the hon Member about this

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT When you on behalf of the Government of India, have already sanctioned the amount that should be made available to the State Government

[English]

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA All of us know the way we function

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV I through you would like to urge upon the hon Prime Minister to make available the amount of Rs 21 crore sanctioned from the National Calamity Relief Fund to Bihar Government immediately

Sir, geographically, India has 3200 lakh hectares of land out of which 320 lakh hectares of land is affected by flood in one way or other every year The Government of India has been managing to control the flood since 1994 After so many years and despite being fully aware of the situation the Government of India is not taking any concrete measure I demand that the Government of India to think over the matter seriously so that the loss of life and property on such a large scale every year could be prevented and the poor people could be provided relief

The flood does not damage property of the states only but the property of Union Government too There are railway lines in every State and the other properties belonging to the Union Government are also there which are damaged every year The flood claims the lives of a number of livestocks and the people Unless concrete and affective steps are taken to prevent the floods, it

will be impossible to escape the damage and loss due to it It is not the loss of any particular State but it is a national loss

Therefore, after putting some suggestions I will conclude my speech. Dera a vast area under Danapur segment of Patna district in my Parliamentary Constituency where around one lakh people reside, is affected by the flood every year Due to the flood in Ganga and Sone rivers, soil erosion on large scale takes place there resulting in heavy loss to the poor residing in that area Since the State Government has resource-crunch, it, despite having good intentions, finds itself unable to prevent the soil erosion Therefore I would like to urge upon the Government of India to take some concrete steps so that lakhs of people residing in Dera area of Danapur could be saved and the area could also be saved from the soil erosion taking place every year

As an hon Member has just mentioned, the problem of the flood that we have to face every year, Rajivji had said was due to rivers flowing through Nepal The rivers that flow from Nepal to India cary heavy quantum of water with them which is transformed into the flood after coming to India For example Gandak Boodhi Gandak Kamala Bagan, Kosi and Bagmati are such rivers due to which a vast area of Bihar is inundated every year I demand that the Government of India should discuss this issue with the Government of Nepal Such discussions have taken place many times in the past but no concrete solution could be found I demand that there should be a pact at international level These rivers are the flood prone and Bihar is affected by the flood every year Therefore, unless a pact is signed on this matter or a permanent solution is found those people of Bihar could not be saved from the devastation of the flood The problem of silt piling up in heavy quantity is also there, therefore, desilting measures should also be taken Gradually, the width of the each river is increasing causing the overflow of water Therefore the silt should be dredged out so that the flood could be prevented and the people of Bihar as well as the other parts of India could get a sigh of relief

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV I would like to give a suggestion Unless the Ganga Flood Control Programme is completed Bihar cannot get rid of the flood It is resulting into flood in different areas of Bihar and the people are suffering *(Interruptions)* Mr Chairman Sir many hon Members are objecting I never interrupted any Member while speaking The time for other Members has also been fixed I shall not take much time I, through you would like to urge upon the Union Government to take some concrete steps to save the country as well as Bihar from the devastation of the flood so that Bihar and the crops of the farmers could be saved and the normal life of the people could also be saved from being disturbed.

I through you, would like to raise one more demand There is a scheme of constructing pucca houses for the poor whose houses are damaged in the flood because they are made of mud and straw They should be provided more money to built pucca and solid houses so that they could get a sigh of relief

I would also like to demand to implement the crop insurance scheme on large scale since ours is a farmers country and the farmers die or injured on large scale Therefore I request the hon Minister to implement this scheme in elaborate form I hope the hon Minister would pay attention towards the other parts of the country specially the flood affected people of Bihar and find out a concrete solution for them With these words, I conclude my speech

[English]

SHRI T GOVINDAN (Kesargoda) Mr Chairman, I am going to raise some small issues My friends from Kerala have already explained the damages due to flood in Kerala So I need not repeat them

I would like to point out one or two things only The recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission are not sufficient The Central Government has to reconsider the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission because of high inflation and devaluation of rupee So, I humbly request the Central Government to reform the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission

Secondly, Kerala is facing a serious problem of sea erosion The Government should consider the sea coast as the international border of the country The Central Government should take steps to prevent sea erosion Every year, thousands of acres of land is being lost in Kerala due to tidal attack and thousands of houses and coconut trees collapse It is the bounden duty of the Central Government to prevent sea erosion The Kerala Government is having a meagre exchequer and it cannot construct sea walls Hence the Central Government should take the responsibility of constructing sea walls

With these words I conclude my speech

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) Mr Chairman, Sir

MR CHAIRMAN Please try to be brief

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Mr. Chairman, Sir I always try to be brief, therefore, there is no need to say so

Sir, first I would like to say that several hon Members have taken part in this debate and they have spoken about their respective States and areas I have been

taking part in such discussion since the Eighth Lok Sabha and now speaking in Eleventh Lok Sabha But I would like to point out that after debate on such an important issue the Government maintains silence on this issue and no attention is paid towards it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, flood problem has become a curse and no Government could rescue the country from it. The loss due to flood could not be compensated even today The most fertile land of our villages has been filled with sand and stones due to flood as a result thereof this land has been useless Now it is not suitable for cultivation Owners of this land have been ruined and rendered homeless They are on verge of starvation and compelled to take up some other means to earn their livelihood

Mr Chairman Sir, late Shri K.L. Rao had prepared and submitted to this House a masterplan to save the country from the flood problem But this plan was dumped and no action was taken in this regard Had the Masterplan been implemented, there would be no need to debate this issue of flood and country would have got some relief But no attention was paid towards it and the country suffers a huge loss due to flood.

Mr. Chairman, we debate this issue in different manners and feel that we have performed our duty by discussing the issue.

But I would like to say that the huge loss suffered by the country due to floods and thousands of millions and billions rupees being spent for protecting the country from it this all could have been saved if that masterplan was implemented Today we are not able to save the life and property being destroyed by flood So, I request you to implement that masterplan to save the whole country from the curse of floods

Mr Chairman Sir, due to paucity of time while concluding I would like to say that Bihar has suffered a huge loss due to floods and therefore sufficient funds should be given to Bihar Government so that it could protect the people from floods With this I conclude

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad) Mr Chairman Sir hon Members have expressed their anguish in this House over the problems being faced by the flood affected States in the country When I was elected for the 10th Lok Sabha, this issue was being discussed at that time Similarly, during the year 1991-92-93 this issue was debated time and again But what is the use of such debate? This House has debated the flood problem time and again whether this problem is faced by Uttar Pradesh Punjab, Bihar Rajasthan, Haryana or any other State

Mr Chairman, Sir, flood has caused a loss of Rs 742 crore in Agra-Firozabad area of Western Uttar Pradesh, Lakhs of hectare of land has been affected badly Crops have been destroyed and several houses have been damaged. What is the justification of this debate? I want that it should be taken seriously Policies have been formulated for it time and again but the same could not be implemented as corruption on large scale is prevailing in the present Government. Hon. Chief Minister has given an assurance to provide Rs. 50 thousand to the families whose houses and cultivable land was affected by floods, but I would like to say that this amount is not sufficient

I demand that this amount should be increased from Rs 50 thousand to Rs 2 lakh Secondly, the flood policy should be formulated unanimously after getting the views of the leaders of all the political parties.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri) Mr Chairman, Sir, we heard the views of the Members of 8th Lok Sabha We generally discuss the issues on flood drought and other natural calamities in the House but we forget them after leaving this House We cannot control natural calamities but the only thing we can do is that we can provide relief to people and places affected by the natural calamities

Mr Chairman, Sir the people of Konkan area of Maharashtra have suffered a huge loss due to Cyclone this year I hail from Konkan It comprises of the four districts Thana Raigarh Ratnagiri and Sindhu There are mountain ranges in the east and Arabian Sea in the West of Konkan This is a hilly area The whole Konkan area is surrounded by sea The area faces natural calamities every year This year cyclon has caused huge loss to Konkan

In this House while replying to an oral question, hon Minister of Agriculture has stated that nine persons were killed in Mumbai in an incident of fall of a wall 40 persons were killed by striking of lightening houses were damaged in Ratnagiri and Sunandadurg area of Konkan due to heavy rains Fishermen live along the shore of Arabian sea As per my information about 22 fishermen have been reported missing during Cyclon perhaps they have lost their lives in the sea But it has not been mentioned in the reply given by hon Minister of Agriculture I request you to collect information regarding the loss suffered by these fishermen

I would like to draw your attention towards an important point Natural Calamities struck almost every year People suffer and hope for relief At the time of such natural calamities whether it is caused by flood, drought or Cyclon, people of this country first render their help to the affected, followed by the Government It is a fact that humanity is still there in our people

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the State Government has imposed ban on fishing after 7th of June It is very essential because heavy rain pours during June and July and Cyclon struck the region which cause huge loss to fishermen Fishermen are

compelled to go for fishing inspite of imposition of ban because fishing is their occupation They are compelled to take the risk of their lives. I urge upon the Government to provide compensation to those fishermen who become the victims of such incidents and whose ships are damaged therein before the date of imposition of the ban i.e 7th June The Government should pay attention to it and should provide compensation to the affected fishermen of our State which is surrounded by the Sea

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Arakal

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) May I make a request to complete the debate today itself becasue tomorrow, there is so much of business? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI This issue has already been raised and hon. Chairman has given his ruling on it The time of the House uptill 8'o clock is not sufficient because every Member wish to speak on this issue *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA It is possible that we may sit for one more hour and complete the debate and Minister can also reply today itself? Tomorrow, it will be impossible as there is so much of business That is why it was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee where Speaker was also present and it was decided that we must sit late today.. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT Have you made arrangements for those hon Members who are here since the morning *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA There will be no problem if this discussion is continued tomorrow also

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN There are still nine Members to speak

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA Only ten Members are sitting here

MR CHAIRMAN As I stated earlier the Business Advisory Committee requested the House to complete the debate today Therefore, if we have to accommodate one and all, naturally, we will have to sit either today for longer house or tomorrow

SHRI ANIL BASU It has already been agreed by all sections of the House that Members who want to participate in the discussion can participate today and Minister will reply tomorrow

MR. CHAIRMAN Is it the sense of the House?

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT Mr Chairman, Sir, kindly listen to me My point is that you have already given your decision and have specified the number of Speakers as well The hon Members who are to speak, have left the House after your decision, presuming that the discussion has been postponed till tomorrow. As a discussion has been taken it would be unfair to the hon members who have already left. I request you to extend the time of the House upto 8 p m . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA Those who have left are not interested in the discussion We are sitting here even after participating in the discussion This is not good Those who are not interested have left You cannot do like this

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN . Let him speak Mr Arakal, please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI Mr Chairman, it has already been decided *(Interruptions)*

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT There should be a consensus on this The supporters of the ruling party are only agreeing to it You are not seeking our opinion There should be a consensus. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL May I continue?

MR CHAIRMAN Yes, please continue

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL Thank you, Mr Chairman Sir This House *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA The Members who are here and interested to participate in this debate may speak now It is a serious debate Do not fracture this debate *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT Sir this is a serious matter *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA I have heard you You should also listen to me *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA Sir those Members who are still in the House and interested to participate in the debate let them participate let them complete their speeches and hon Minister can reply tomorrow

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : You have given a decision that we will sit till 8 O' clock today and this discussion will be resumed tomorrow.

The hon. Minister may reply tomorrow.

20.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I request the Chair to allow the hon. Members to speak. We can accommodate many hon. Members today itself

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : If it is your wish, we are leaving and then you may do whatever you like to.

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was decided earlier that the discussion would continue upto seven O'clock and at seven o'clock the hon. Minister of Agriculture would reply to the discussion. Then, the time of the House was extended upto 8 o'clock and we agreed to that. Now, we are again extending it further. It is not fair. I think we should continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing can be done without your cooperation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : We are prepared to sit even after 7.00 p.m. tomorrow if we are asked to do so.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Tomorrow, if you are prepared to sit till midnight we are prepared for it Tomorrow, after the Government business is over we will take up this issue.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : All right

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned

20.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 18, 1996/Asadha 27, 1918 (Saka)